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THURSDAY.....AUGUST 5, 1886.

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The Weavers.

Let us take to our hearts a lesson—no lesson
can braver be—
From the ways of the tapestry weavers, on the
other side of the sea;
Above their heads the pattern hangs, they
study it with care,
The while their fingers deftly work, their eyes
are fastened there.

They tell this curious thing, besides, of the
patient, plodding weaver:
He works on the wrong side evermore, but
works for the right side ever;
It is only when the weaving stops, or the web
is loosed and turned,
That he sees the real handiwork that his marvelous skill has earned.

Oh, the sight of its delicate beauty, how it
pays him for all its cost!
No rarer, daintier work than his was e'er drawn
by the frost.
Then the master bringeth him golden hire, and
giveth him praise as well,
And how happy the heart of the weaver is, no
tongue not his own can tell.

The years of man are the looms of God, let
down from the place of the sun,
Wherein we are weaving alway, till the mystic
work is d ne;
Weaving blindly but weaving surely, each for
himself his fate;
We may not see how the right side looks—we
can only weave and wait.

But looking above for the pattern, we never
need have fear;
Only look close into heaven—the perfect pattern is there.
If we keep the face of our Saviour forever and
ever in sight,
Our toil shall be sweeter than honey, our
moving sure to be right.

And when our task is ended, and the web is
turned and shown,
We shall hear the voice of the Master: it shall
say to us, "Well done;"
And the white-winged angels of heaven to
bear us hence come down,
And God for our wage shall give us not coin,
but give a golden crown.

Cruel Fate.

He took her album, and he wrote
A tender, sentimental stanza,
That sounded like a whispered note
From some delicious old romanza;
And then he turned the perfumed leaf,
And straight his countenance grew yellow—
The same lines made him wild with grief,
There written by another fellow!

Happiness.

Is happiness a plant of mortal birth,
Which, deftly cultured, grows in gracious earth?
Rather 'tis heavenly glory or bright dew,
Sipped from the bosom of the cloudless blue,
On some fair morning, to the soul's surprise,
Fresh with the fragrance born in paradise.
—*Pearl. H. Hogue.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

At Oakland, Ill., the mercury reached 112° last Thursday.

The conferees on the River and Harbor bill have reached an agreement.

Prince Alexander has prohibited the circulation of Russian coin in Bulgaria.

Gen. D. H. Maury, of Virginia, has been appointed minister to British Colombia.

Five hundred striking miners at Dubois, Pa., have returned to work at the old wages.

A violent storm at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday last, with destruction of life and property.

Gen. Gordon has been nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention of Georgia.

The buiness failures throughout the United States, for the week ending the 30th ult., number 170.

A mass meeting in support of the new Conservative League was held in Chicago on the 29th ult.

The Sultan of Somauli has expelled the members of the German East African Society from his dominions.

Four hundred miners at the large Hampton & Duquesne Coal Works have struck against a reduction of wages.

A conference of the Virginia Republicans favors the submission of a prohibition amendment to the vote of the people.

A large flouring mill at Manchester, Va., was burned last Friday, and a cotton factory damaged; the loss was about $90,000.

Fire on the French steamer *Labrador*, at New York, caused damage to the amount of $8,000, and the vessel was beached.

A theatre at Tinnevelly, British India, was destroyed by fire last week, and 100 Hindoos were killed, besides many injured.

A great sensation was created on the Paris Bourse last week by the false report that the Emperor William of Germany was dead.

The Crofters of Tires, Scotland, have resolved to offer no resistance to the force of marines sent to restore order on the island.

In a quarrel between two negroes about their wives, in Marion county, Tenn., one cut the other to pieces with a pruning-knife and made his escape.

In the Anarchist trial at Chicago a witness caused a sensation by identifying Spies and Fielden as among those in the wagon at the Haymarket riot.

Allentown and Vaughnsville, Ohio, are reported to have been swept away by a storm on the 30th ult., in which many persons were killed and injured.

Starvation exists among the Esquimaux in Labrador, the bodies of the dead being devoured by the survivors. Only two persons remain out of a settlement of 130.

Frank Burgh, who is wanted at Detroit for the murder, some months ago, of Frank Knoch, his wife Susan and their four children, has been arrested at Cleveland, Ohio.

At Wheeling, W. Va., on the 28th ult., as the jail officials were eating dinner, twelve prisoners, including many held on serious charges, sealed the wall and escaped. Ten of the number have been recaptured.

At a large picnic of colored people in Georgia the other day, a cook who was preparing dinner at one of the shanties killed, cooked and served up for the picnicers a little child that had been left in her care by one of the women. When the horrible deed was discovered an infuriated mob seized the wretch, heaped faggots about her and burned her alive!

A STRANGE CHARACTER.

STORIES TOLD ABOUT SHERIDAN SHOOK.

A Pen Picture of the New Power in Metropolitan Politics.

Amos J. Cummings, in N. Y. Mail and Express.

Sheridan Shook applies business methods to politics. He remains under cover sometimes for years, watching the situation like a Wall street speculator. When he does come to the front he usually wins. He backs his judgment with his money, and has won large sums in election wagers. He always keeps his head. No tidal wave of enthusiasm ever carries him from his feet. He rarely opens his mouth, and when he does it is only to tried and intimate friends. He has ideas of his own and frequently impresses them upon the party organization without reference to the plans of putative leaders. In making political deals he equals Thurlow Weed. He makes no mistake in his men and he is never cheated. He has held office twice, once as Supervisor and again as Collector of Internal Revenue in the richest district in the United States. From this he was ousted through the machinations of Joshua F. Bailey, a pharasaical reformer, who succeeded him. Within a year afterward Bailey fled to Brazil, a defaulter to the extent of nearly $500,000. This was under Grant's administration. Shook has a long memory, and he never forgets his friends. He turned up in Chicago in 1880 dead against the third-term men, and the defeat of Grant was mainly due to his effort.

When in the city, "Shed," as his friends call him, puts up at the Morton House. The Union Square Theatre, which he built and which he retains, is in the same building. In summer he spends much of his time on a magnificent farm near Kinderhook. He manages the farm himself, and is as good a farmer as he is a politician. His farm is the gem of Columbia county. His business interests frequently call him to the city. At such times he may be seen at night seated at a little table in the barroom of his hotel, surrounded by friends. All talk but Shook. He listens, with a chip hat squarely planted on his head, and answers in monosyllables. Occasionally he smiles, but never laughs outright. He is bald-headed, and he wears a heavy black moustache. His portly figure and black moustache would attract attention almost anywhere. He is even more deliberate in movement than he is in speech. His friends idolize him, and he implicitly trusts them. How he reposes his trust in a business friend was shown recently. For fifteen years he has been a partner of one of the largest brewers in the city. His percentage of the profits was sent to him regularly every month. Repeatedly his partner urged him to visit the establishment, but he never found time. The other day, however, he was out driving with a friend. Their cigars went out. Neither of them had a match. Shook looked up. They were passing his brewery.

"Wait a moment," he said, handing the reins to his companion. "I'll go in and get one."

He stalked into the office and marched behind the railing. The old Scotch clerk, who had kept the books for a number of years, was dumbfounded.

"I want a match," Shed said in a quiet tone.

"Well, dom it, go to a grocery and get one," was the reply. "And clear out of here, or I'll call the police. I never saw such assurance."

Shed never changed a muscle. He quietly said: "I'm Mr. Shook," and the Scotchman nearly fell off his seat with terror. He supplied him with matches and profuse apologies, and asked him whether he would not like to be shown over the brewery.

"Not now," was the answer. "I haven't time." And he lighted his cigar and rejoined his friend.

John Morrissey greatly appreciated Shook's friendship and sound judgment. One night Shed, in talking with him, referred to his brewing business.

"What do you know about your business?" John asked. "I'll bet you a basket of wine that you can't tell where your brewery stands."

"The bet is taken," Shook replied in a quiet tone. "The brewery is on the corner of Nineteenth and Greenwich streets. Open the basket, John."

"Hold on," said Morrisey. "What's the street number?"

Shed was nonplussed. He expressed his ignorance without smiling, and ordered the wine for all present. Yet he had received fully half a million profits from that same brewery.

In the political deals this fall Shook's hand will probably be felt. His brain is especially active at critical political periods, and there will be full scope for it before the November term. If there is any chance to elect a Republican mayor or secure any choice crumbs that may fall from the Democratic table, Shed will certainly improve it. Meantime the Democracy is stirred by a curious rumor. It is now said that Fire Commissioner Henry D. Purroy will get the County Democracy's nomination, and that Tammany Hall will endorse it. Stranger things have happened in New York politics.

A Witty Reply.

Ben Perley Poore, in Sunny South.

President Van Buren's son, well-known as "Prince John," was a man of great natural ability, a good lawyer and a ready wit. On one occasion he had taken some technical legal advantage by which his opponent's client in an action was nonsuited. The man was furious, and declared his purpose to give John a piece of his mind when he saw him; he would wither him. Happening to see John, one day at Downing's standing at the bar, he boldly confronted the Prince, and, being a small man, looked up at him fiercely and burst out: "Mr. Van Buren, is there any client so low and mean, or any case so nasty, that you won't undertake to defend him in it?" "I don't know," said John, stopping to put away another oyster; then bending down and confidentially drawling out his reply in the little man's ear: "What you been doing?"

An experiment to test the speed of the swallow's flight has been made at Pavia, in Italy. Two hen-birds were taken from their broods, carried to Milan, and there released at a given hour. Both got back to their nests in thirteen minutes, which gave their rate of speed at eighty-seven and a half miles an hour.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

The Pleasant Story of a Double House in San Francisco.

From the Sacramento Bee.

A double house was recently moved from Powell street, San Francisco, concerning which there is an interesting story. Two young men from New York State, who had been to school together, arrived in San Francisco early in the "fifties." Black went to the mines and Gray remained in the city, and with a small sum fitted up a little store. He prospered, married, had children. Then came a big reverse. He found himself in a tight place, from which nothing but $15,000 could extricate him. He went among his friends to raise the money, but they had none to give him. And then, as he turned a street corner sharply, he ran into Black's arms. He told him his trouble, and gave him all his history during the ten years they had been separated.

"I have the money" said Black, "but $15,000 just sizes my pile. I am tired of mining, and hoped to settle down here and get into some business, but you can have it, my dear fellow, and I'll take a whack at pick and rocker again."

Gray took the money, and Black returned to the mountain. In the course of that year the merchant made luck turn and sent the miner his money with ample interest. Then they ceased to correspond, and the last the merchant heard of his friend was that he was about to marry and move into a new mining district.

Five years afterward the miner and his family returned to San Francisco. Black was dead-broke. Everything had gone wrong with him. His mining speculations had failed, the mines he had discovered petered out, the men he had trusted deceived him, and he had about $50 remaining of a once ample fortune. He hunted up his friend Gray, who was, of course, delighted to see him. "And I don't see anything for me to do, old man," said the despondent miner, "except to get a job shoveling sand, if you can help me to get one."

"I have just moved into a handsome house on Powell street," said Gray, "and I want you to come and dine with me tomorrow evening. It is a double house, finished about a week ago."

The miner was on time, with his shabbily-dressed wife and little ones.

"You did well sticking to the town," he remarked to his old schoolfellow. "Here you are way up as a merchant, living in a fine house of your own, and having a bank account as long as my arm, I suppose."

Before dinner they visited the adjoining house, which was furnished in precisely the same style as the merchant's dwelling. Then they sat down and chatted over old times until the lateness of the hour warned the miner and his wife that it was time to return to their lodging-house.

"All right, my boy," said Gray; "but just step next door; there is something I wish to show you which I neglected on our first visit." When they entered the hall, Black halted. "Here," said he, "that looks like my trunk."

"Nonsense," said Gray, "come upstairs to the bedroom."

"Why," said the miner, looking about him, "confound you, you have moved all my traps up here from my lodging-house."

"Aye, have I, my friend!" shouted the other, slapping him on the shoulder. "Where should a man keep his things but in his own house—and in what part of the house better than his own bedroom?" Black was bewildered, and began to have doubts of his friend's sanity, but when his friend thrust a deed of this very house into his hand, and followed it with a deed of copartnership in his business, he broke down and cried like a child.

"And now we are moving away this old house, sir, to another quarter," said the narrator of this remarkable tale of gratitude and friendship, "but I would not take a hundred thousand dollars for it." It was Black himself who told the story, now a successful merchant.

How a Belle Conquered a Pugnacious Dog.

From the New York World.

A young woman, whose name is not Brown, but resembles it somewhat, bought a huge, sleek Great Dane a few months since. She had her spring walking-dress made to match the shade of his glossy steel-gray coat, and was a pleasing sight to see in the quiet walks of the park of an early morning, with this stately brute accompanying her. But this foolish animal got it into his head that he would not be dictated to by a slim girl, and one fine day they came in conflict. He elected to go one way when she wished him to go another. She commanded him to obey very sharply and he turned and snapped at her. Before he had time to think she caught his head in her hands, and with a quick turn of her strong young wrist threw him to the ground and pinning him down with her knee dealt him half a dozen blows with her little gloved fist that made him dizzy. She let him up then, and he followed the way she wanted to go, a sadder and a wiser dog, since when her lightest whisper moves him more quickly than a shout from anyone else.

Chinese in San Francisco.

There are between 25,000 and 30,000 Chinese in San Francisco, the exact number being probably nearer the former than the latter number. They occupy the centre of the town, and though some few are scattered about in all directions, ten blocks is the maximum they hold. From the exterior there is little to distinguish their houses from those of white men, save that their stores have white signs with red hieroglyphics hung out, and on the walls of the alleyways are their red placards with black letters. The theatres and the restaurants are the only places which from their exteriors attract attention. They are often plentifully decorated with brilliant coloring, gilding and bright-hued lanterns. Once a year the houses, stores, temples and theatres of Chinatown are thrown open to the public, and the celebration of the Chinese New Year is the only occasion on which an insight into their mode of living among themselves can be obtained. Just prior to this festival all Chinatown is subjected to scrubbing, cleaning and painting, so that the whole is on view when it is at its best.

Bonnets of colored tulle or gauze, embroidered with gold, have bordering to correspond. The trimming consists of upright loops of gauze ribbon and sprays of delicate flowers.

THE GREAT NORTH.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM RUSSIA.

Life in St. Petersburg—The Army—Impressions of the Emperor.

Consul Young, in the Atlanta Constitution.

A tourist from Atlanta might leave home about the 1st of August, and reach St. Petersburg in 13 days, after a most delightful trip. From here you could go to Moscow, Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, Stockholm, in Sweden, and Christiana, in Norway—thence by way of Warsaw or Vienna back to Antwerp, to take ship to New York, and reach home after an absence of two and a half months, having taken a most delightful and instructive trip, at a total cost of about $350. This includes everything—eating, lodging, traveling, etc., in excellent style.

All of this northern country is now delightful. The nights are indescribably splendid—in fact, there is no night; I read a newspaper at 2 o'clock this morning with no artificial light. It is quite daylight till 12 o'clock, and then, after an interval of an hour, it is light again. In another month it will be daylight all night, so that when you take your trip to Stockholm you can see the midnight sun.

This is a wonderful country and a strange people, and everything is interesting to a foreigner. I arrived here about the 1st of December, after a pleasant journey, and first struck the snow after reaching the border, a few miles from Kiongsburg, and it was snow then all the way to St. Petersburg, a distance of about 300 miles. I got here in the night, and found the coldest weather I ever felt, though everyone said it was a mild winter. I immediately invested in an overcoat that cost about two months' pay, and looked as if it had been taken from the back of a young bear. I really did not suffer much from the cold, for the houses are so warm and I was well-wrapped up, but there is an indescribable something in the climate which prevented me from sleeping over an hour at a time, for more than two months after I arrived here.

I suppose that this is the most solidly-built city in the world. The houses are very large, and constructed as if to stand a siege, many of them containing hundreds of inmates each. They are not generally so tall as the houses in our country, but the walls are much thicker and much better built. The floors are all of oak, beautifully polished in square bits of plank ten inches wide, and they will last hundreds of years.

The carriages are smaller than ours, but very strong, and the Orliff breed of horses in Russia are perhaps the finest horses for cavalry in Europe. They are tall, black animals, very symmetrically formed, and are usually fine trotters. The common draft horse of the country is rather small, but very strong and hardy. On the farms oxen are generally used for ploughing and other work, and are tall and strong and move quickly. For milk and butter I consider our Durhams and Jerseys superior to anything I have seen here. There is an abundance of milk at all times in St. Petersburg, but the town pump is used even here to aid the cows. Vegetables are not so good as in America, except cabbage, of which there is always an over-supply.

The most abundant article here is the soldier. He may be seen at every corner and on all occasions; he is largely present at all important gatherings, and it is a mistake to suppose that the army of Russia is so very costly, for, after investigation, I find that it is much the most economically managed army in Europe—perhaps in the world. The pay is almost nothing, and all through the winter, which is more than half the time, the common soldier maintains himself. He is often a mechanic or artisan of some sort, and he has permission to hire himself out as a servant or in any capacity he pleases, so long as he is present on certain days at regiment headquarters. It is the most self-sustaining army in the world, capable of more hard work, and living on a cheaper diet than any civilized people on the face of the earth. There are in all about 2,000,000 men in all branches of the military service in Russia.

I believe the present Emperor of Russia to be a good-hearted, amiable man, but a very bold and fearless one, whose sole ambition is to be a patriot. He is certainly popular; I have often seen him driving through the street with the Empress, accompanied by only one attendant, and the people always manifest much loyalty and affection for him, crowding about his carriage with every mark of respect and admiration. Too much liberty in the administration of government does not seem always to insure peace and friendly feeling for those in authority, as was demonstrated in the recent revolutionary proceedings of the anarchists and socialists in Chicago, but it should be a matter of congratulation to all Americans that only foreigners were engaged in that disgraceful affair.

Creole Housekeeping.

From Harper's Bazar.

When a Creole lady gives a dinner party or a midnight supper, one may be sure that the whole bill of fare has passed under her personal supervision, and she herself will add to the gumbo that exact proportion of *file* necessary to its perfection. While in the pot of gumbo, as it were, it may interest readers to know that at all evening entertainments which are kept up until the small hours a plate of this steaming sacrifice, with a snowy island of dry rice, is passed to each guest about two hours before supper, and a most staying, comforting prologue it is. The custom has given way to newer methods in New Orleans, but is kept up in the plantation houses.

The Creole mistress prepares her own myonnaise, bisque, deviled crabs, ices and sweets, and is most particular that coffee is strong and abundant enough. To come up to the required standard of strength it must dye the cup, but, then, a very small quantity is drunk. Every Creole, of high or low degree, believes that coffee was the Olympian nectar. The Creole woman can usually rely upon good service from her domesties, for she trains them well and treats them with consideration, even affection, never with that *de haut en bas* air which the Anglo-Saxon often assumes toward his inferiors. She has her reward, for her servants stay with her, love her and serve her faithfully, and such efficient cooks and nurses do they become under her tutelage that Creole servants, as they come to be called, are in demand among all the American housekeepers.

Pale yellow is a very fashionable color.

A MODERN SAMSON.

Remarkable Feats with Cannon, Barrels of Lead and Bar Iron.

From the Troy, New York, Times.

I propose to give a short sketch of the life of a man who was little known outside of the village of Granville Corners, in Washington county, where he was born and spent the most of a long life. It is known of him, and can be proved, that he has performed feats of strength unsurpassed by any man that has lived in ancient and modern times, excepting of course the Biblical Samson. His name is, or was, Stearn Carpenter. His occupation was that of a farmer. Being naturally of a very quiet, peaceable disposition and a member of the society of Friends, he never did anything for display to attract attention, but the feats of strength he performed were done more to satisfy himself and to see how much he could lift than for anything else. All his lifting was done by main strength, without harness of any kind.

One of his greatest feats was lifting a box filled with iron, which weighed 1,900 pounds, which is equal to lifting 3,800 pounds in harness. He lifted this with ease with his hands by grasping a rope or chain which was bound around the box to secure it. He did not know the weight of the box of iron at the time, and was afterwards heard to say that had he known it weighed so near a ton he would have put on the other 100 pounds and lifted the whole. At another time he lifted a cannon that weighed 1,400 pounds and shouldered it. At Comstock's Landing, on the Champlain canal, near Whitehall, one day while waiting for a load of merchandise, he lifted a barrel of white lead with ease. His neighbors, when killing hogs, if Stearn happened to be around, would ask him to guess the weight of a hog just killed. If it happened to be a big one, weighing four hundred or five hundred pounds, he would stoop down and twist his fingers into the bristles, and in that way would lift the carcass clear from the ground and guess on its weight.

He performed one of the greatest feats of strength on record after he had reached the age of seventy-five years. He lifted two twenty-four foot iron rails by grasping one in each hand, and walked off with them. The rails were resting on wooden horses, so he did not stoop down to lift them. One day in haying he was going from the field with his men to the house for dinner. They were walking along the road together when one of his men, for mischief, came up behind him, and, by a skillful trip, threw Carpenter down. He gathered himself up and said nothing about it. He walked to the house, and after dinner, when returning to the field with his men, they came along to the place where the man gave him the fall. He suddenly turned upon the man, and grasping him by the shoulders and the seat of his trousers, lifted him and hurled him high in the air above him and over a seven rail fence, by the side of which they happened to be walking. The man came down in the meadow a rod or more from the fence, considerably shaken up, but not badly hurt.

Mr. Carpenter was by no means a gigantic man in size. He was about six feet tall, and appeared much less than that, owing to his massive build. There was no superfluous flesh upon him, but the muscles of his arms, shoulders and neck seemed to be piled upon him, so great was their size. This gave him a stooping appearance. In a crowd, a casual observer would not be likely to pick him out for one of the strongest men that ever lived. Mr. Carpenter is living at the present time at Granville Corners, Washington county, N. Y., his old home, or was living the last I heard of him.

London Bridge.

The first London bridge is said to have been in existence since the tenth century. A bridge was built of wood over the Thames in 1014, that was partly burned in 1136. Old London bridge, which existed until the beginning of the present century, was built of stone. It was commenced in 1176 by Peter of Colechurch, who belonged to a religious and labor fraternity called "Brethren of the Bridge." Peter died before the completion of his work, and was buried in the crypt of the chapel erected on the centre pier in accordance with the custom of his society, which always provided that any member who died when superintending an important work should be entombed within the structure. The bridge was completed during the reign of King John, in the year 1209. It was chiefly remarkable for its massiveness and the great amount of material used in its construction. It had twenty arches in a span of 940 feet, with piers varying in solidity from twenty-five to forty feet, so that two-thirds of the stream was occupied by piers, and in low water even a greater proportion, leaving less than one-fourth of the whole span for waterway. Houses were built on each side of the bridge, connected by large arches of timber that crossed the street. In July, 1212, a fire in the city at one end of the bridge brought great crowds of people upon the bridge; the building at the other end then caught and cut off all way of escape, so that over 3,000 persons were killed, being trampled on, burned or drowned. In 1300 the bridge was again restored, but was thrice subsequently burned and rebuilt, in 1471, in 1632, and in 1725. In 1756 all the houses upon the bridge were pulled down. In 1822 the corporation advertised for designs for a new bridge, that made by John Rennie was approved, and the work was executed by his sons, John and George. The first pile was driven 200 feet to the west of the old bridge March 15, 1824; the first stone was laid June 15, 1825, and the bridge was opened by King William IV., August 1, 1831. This bridge is quite an imposing structure of granite, having a total length of 628 feet, with five elliptical arches, the span of the centre arch being 152 feet. The cost of this bridge was £506,000.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, it is announced, will write no more. As it is now thirty-five years since she wrote her one really great book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the announcement is not likely to bring disappointment to many of her admirers. When it is remembered that Mrs. Stowe is now in her seventy-fifth year, much literary activity is not to be expected from her, especially as much of her time is given to attendance on her husband, the venerable Prof. Stowe, who is ten years her senior.

BUENOS AYRES.

A TRAVELER DESCRIBES THE WONDERFUL COUNTRY.

Great Resources—Natural Scenery—The City of Buenos Ayres—Beautiful Women, etc.

F. P. Tisdel, in New York Mail and Express.

Pesident Rocha will be succeeded by Juarez Selman, who was elected by an overwhelming majority. A Presidential term is six years. There are two political parties, the Liberals and Conservatives. The former have won every election, and perhaps will continue to do so for many years. The constitution and laws are fashioned after those of the United States. The republic contains 4,000,000 people and an area of 1,900,000 square miles. The seasons there are reversed. I left the last of May; it was very cold. Now it is dead winter there. The climate surpasses that of any country. It is life-giving and invigorating. Beef hung up in the open air never decays, but dries to a state of preservation, and great quantities are shipped all over the world.

This republic has a foreign and domestic debt of $120,000,000. The revenues for 1885 were $50,000,000 and the expenditures $30,000,000. The foreign commerce of 1884 amounted to a grand total of $150,000,000. Gold has recently been discovered in the province of Patagonia, and an expedition has been fitted out under the direction of the wealthy capitalist, Senor Lezama, who has gone thither to explore and report. Such things constantly keep the country booming and give capital a chance to invest. The republic owns the great province of the Missiones, considered the richest in the world.

The falls of Ygazu, and the Parama, on the borders of the Missiones, are considered superior in size, beauty and sublimity to the falls of Niagara. They are much wider and have a fall twenty feet greater than Niagara. The volume of water is not as great as the latter, but for picturesqueness they go far ahead of the world-famous falls. Lieut. Storms, a Swedish engineer, explored the Ygazu Falls and took photographs, representing many views. These falls are just four hundred miles from Buenos Ayres and are reached at present by river navigation. A railroad is being rapidly built that will give tourists a chance to frequently visit the wonder of the southern continent.

The city of Buenos Ayres is the New York of that continent. There is no city in the world to equal it in enterprise and wealth according to its size. It has a population of 450,000, and supports twenty-eight daily newspapers. Everybody reads. The papers cost two and a half cents a copy. The majority are printed in Spanish, but nearly every language is represented. Buenos Ayres has more miles of street railroads than any other city in the world. The houses are generally one story high. Of late, however, banks and other public buildings have been erected three and four stories high. The only building material is brick. Telephones are everywhere, and the city is lit up with electricity. There are twelve theatres as finely appointed in every way as any in Europe or the United States. Sarah Bernhardt was there when I left, electrifying large audiences by her wonderful impersonation of Fedora and other characters. I saw her. She hasn't lost her old-time vigor, but plays with wonderful animation.

Buenos Ayres is shut off from the United States. From thirty to sixty mail steamers arrive monthly and ride in one of the finest ports of entry in the world. One steamer departs monthly for the United States. There are several lines of steamers carrying frozen cattle to Europe. The bulk of the cattle imported to Europe that way goes from the Argentine Republic. One beef extract company at Fray Bentos kills over 2,500 per day. Immigration is pouring in from Italy, Spain, France, Greece and Ireland. The Americans do not come to any extent, although they would be gladly welcomed. The new city of La Plata, capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, is considered the most wonderful place of its size that has ever been built. It contains 30,000 inhabitants. The city was constructed at a great expense by Gov. Rocha, within a period of five years. The public buildings are comparable only to some of the finest in the United States. Electricity, telephones and all the modern improvements are in use. Millions upon millions have been spent in beautifying the city and erecting handsome buildings.

Buenos Ayres has the most beautiful women that eyes ever gazed upon. Mr. Frank Vincent, author of the "Land of the White Elephant," came up with me. He declares that the Spanish women in the Argentine Republic are the most beautiful on the face of the globe.

Anecdote of Gen. Joe Johnston.

From the Cleveland Leader.

A slender, white-whiskered, brave-eyed man sat near the fare box in the upper end of an F street car this afternoon. He wore a high white Derby hat upon his head, and his clothes were of black broadcloth. A high Henry Clay collar grasped his neck, and a pair of black-rimmed spectacles hung by a string upon his vest. He was chatting to a lady at his side, and his black eyes sparkled, and a most winning smile beamed over his weather-beaten face as the conversation went on. The car stopped, and I was surprised to see him jump to his feet and walk rapidly to the door. As my eyes followed him they rested upon a little fair-faced hunchback on crutches who was trying to get into the car. She had the face of a child and the body of a woman, but that body contorted, twisted and dwarfed out of all human proportion. I saw this slender, gray-whiskered man bend over her and ask her where she wanted to go. She told him, and her face lighted up as he assured her that this car was the right one. Then, addressing her with as much courtesy as though she had been the President's bride, he asked her if he might not help her into the car. She thanked him, and putting his hands under her arms he lifted her up on the steps, and placed her crutches beside her. He tipped his hat, and then resumed his seat and conversation. This old gentleman was General Johnston, the great Confederate leader. Seventy-nine years old, he was double the age of any man in the car. His eyes were the first to see the trouble of the little hunchback, and his muscles were the first to come to her assistance.

Small Mikado fans are included in the fashionable hair ornaments.

COFFEE IN THE CONFEDERACY.

The Various Substitutes Tried in Turn—Cotton Seed as a Beverage.

David Dodge, in the Atlantic Monthly.

Coffee had been almost the sole table beverage of the South, and no privation caused more actual discomfort among the people at large than the want of it. There was nothing for which they strove so eagerly and unceasingly to procure a substitute. Few, indeed, were the substances which did not first and last find their way into the coffee-pot. Wheat, rye, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, dandelion seed, okra seed, persimmon seed, melon seed are but a few of the substitutes which had their turn and their day. "A fig for the difference between Ri-o and ry-e," said the wits. "Eureka!" cried an enthusiastic newspaper correspondent. "Another of the shackles which holds the South to the commercial thrall of the world is severed. Let South America keep her Rio and the antipodes its Java. It is discovered to be true beyond peradventure that as a beverage the seed of the sea island cotton cannot be distinguished from the best Java unless by its superiority; while the seed of the ordinary variety is found to be not a whit behind the best Rio." What a flutter of excitement and joy it raised in many a household—and doubtless the scene in ours was typical—to find that the great national plant, the very symbol of the Confederacy, was indeed so many-sided! It gave us greater confidence, if it were possible to have greater, in the power and possibilities of the South, now that cotton, the great king, had had another crown laid on his brow. So opportune was the discovery, too, that it struck us as almost a divine revelation, indicating the interposition of Providence in our favor. So eager were we to test it—or rather to confirm it, for it was too good not to be true—that we could not await meal-time. Residing in North Carolina and up the country, we had never seen any sea island cotton, but the prospect of being confined to Rio was by no means appalling. A pickaninny was forthwith hurried off to the cotton patch, then sparsely flecked with newly-opened bolls. The apronful of precious stuff, now a veritable manna, was hardly indoors before a dozen hands of all sizes and colors were tearing and picking at the discredited fibre, in quest of the priceless seed. The Rio was made and drunk. Despite the sorghum sweetening, the verdict was unanimous in its favor. I hope that the communication of this most stupendous discovery to our neighbors added as immensely to their happiness as to our self-importance. But if in the last respect we sinned, retribution could not have been laggard. For although, owing to the fact that happily the recollection of disappointments and humiliations is less abiding than the opposite feelings, I am unable to tell exactly why and when we returned to parched bran—it is nevertheless true that we did.

Recipes for making "coffee without coffee" (when the real article was alluded to, strong emphasis on the word left no doubt as to which kind was meant) were extensively advertised in the newspapers and in some instances sold by canvassing agents. But rye, okra seed and meal or bran held in the long run the popular favor. Those who could afford an infinitesimal quantity of the real article, counted out by the grain to flavor the substitute, were the envy of the neighborhood. A cup of pure, genuine coffee would in the eyes of many have been an extravagance akin to Cleopatra's famous draught itself. The contents of a small gourd, which held our entire stock of the genuine article for many months before the close of the war, must have gone toward the making of an incredible lake of coffee.

A War Joke on Marmaduke.

From the New York Mail and Express.

Col. John Nicholas Pritchard, of St. Louis, is a retired life insurance president and spends his time in New York, Saratoga and Bar Harbor. He makes New York his headquarters, where he lived thirty-five years ago and clerked in a bank on Pine street. The Colonel belongs strictly to the old school in his manners, is as gallant as a courtier, and always has a rare stock of historical stories on hand to decorate his conversation. He is "Yankee" to the backbone and his wife is Southern, so frequently they have breezy times discussing the various events of the "late unpleasantness." During the war he was a colonel in the Federal, army, stationed at St. Louis. He used to swear that if John S. Marmaduke, the present Governor of Missouri, was captured he intended to deal summarily with him. He and the Governor are sworn friends now, but whenever the Colonel wishes to stir up his wife to a fever pitch of animation he tells the following:

"Gen. Marmaduke was apprehended for stealing a horse during the war. The circumstances attending it were ludicrous, and are still kept going in Missouri as stock jokes against the Governor. During a battle his horse was shot from under him. Without hesitation he seized upon a private's horse which happened to be convenient during the *melee*. Springing upon the back of the animal he charged at the head of his command through a town. The people in the town shot off volleys of applause, and Marmaduke's men roared with unsuppressed laughter. Their General furnished the humor. The horse he mounted happened to belong to, or rather was that day stolen by, a private who was notorious for his petty brigandage. The saddle or crupper bags were filled by the private, and ribbon streamed out of the bags on either side of the horse, and every few minutes a baby garment flew out. When the General turned in the saddle he saw to his amazement that he looked like a flying ship with bunting and streamers kissing the wind. As soon as the charge ended, to make matters worse, the real owner of the horse came forward and swore the animal had been stolen. All these things were reported in St. Louis and made capital to annoy the General's friends who, although in Federal lines, sympathized with him."

The Forney and Forrest Trees.

From the New York World.

In the Botanical Gardens at Washington are a number of "memorial trees"—arboreal tributes to prominent men. Two of the trees are cypress, planted on opposite sides of the south walk by John W. Forney and Edwin Forrest, who were inseparable friends. These trees, in growing up, leaned toward each other, until now the branches almost interlace.

Observer and Gazette.

JOHN R. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....AUGUST 5, 1886.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

In another column we give the full proceedings of the Judicial convention of last week. This report has been carefully read by copy, and assuming the minutes of the secretaries to be accurate, it can be relied upon as correct. The proceedings of that convention were of so extraordinary a character that we cannot afford to pass them by without comment, but before doing so we wish to state that we have no personal grievance to complain of or personal wrong to resent. We have known the presiding officer, Mr. W. H. Neal, of Richmond, as a man of character and standing, and we shall assume that in his rulings on different points he was guided by what he believed to be right.

But it is nevertheless true that a large and respectable portion of the Democracy of this district have been outraged by the action of that convention—a course of action which was so arbitrary, unjust and unwarranted that if, speaking for Cumberland county, we could suppose such a case as our holding a place on the floor of a *Radical* convention, the treatment for the purpose of driving us out which was resorted to last Thursday might occasion no surprise—but in a body of political friends it aroused indignation and amazement.

At the risk of wearying our readers, we deem it best to give the history of the action of the Cumberland county delegation from the caucus at 10 A. M. that morning until it enthusiastically sustained the manly and decided stand taken by its chairman, Maj. A. A. McKethan, and withdrew from the convention. The caucus was called at the suggestion of Maj. Jno. Evans (who will acquit us of any intentional discourtesy if we find it necessary to make frequent mention of his name), and when the roll of townships was called a large majority of the county was found to be represented. The writer, after the organization of the caucus, introduced a resolution to the effect that in the convention the Cumberland delegation should use every effort to have adopted the two-thirds rule in making a nomination for solicitor; but, at the request of Maj. Evans, temporarily withdrew it, and, in the interests of peace and good feeling, even voted with him on his motion that in no event should the county vote as a unit in the convention. The motion of Maj. Evans was defeated, and immediately thereafter the resolution pledging the county to an advocacy of the two-thirds rule was adopted, whereupon the caucus adjourned.

In the convention, after the formation of the committee on credentials, the chairman directed the secretary to call the roll by counties, to the end that any having a contest in their delegations might make the fact known. Maj. Evans was silent during that call, nor did he ever make any protest until Cumberland's vote was given and seconded on the substitute requiring a two thirds majority to nominate a solicitor. This substitute brought against its introducer and all who ventured to favor it the most vehement opposition, not unmixed with invective—in the face of the fact that it has been deemed a good Democratic method of procedure in many very respectable conventions:—the Magnolia Congressional convention in 1874, the Fayetteville convention in 1876, the Clinton convention in 1878, the Fayetteville convention in 1880 and the Warsaw convention in 1882. The statement was made, doubtless in good faith, by a delegate from Anson that in the judicial conventions which nominated Bennett at Lumberton in 1880 and McRae at Fayetteville in 1882 the majority rule was adopted. The writer was the chairman of the Lumberton convention in 1880, and we feel certain that it will be found matter of record in the files of the *Robesonian* and Fayetteville *Examiner* that both the conventions cited by the delegate from Anson were governed by the two-thirds rule.

But it became evident, as the vote progressed, that the substitute would be adopted by the convention, and its opponents defeated the announcement of the vote by a quibble worthy only of a school-boy debating society. When Dr. Hodges, of Cumberland, read from the Democratic plan of organization that "after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced," a delegate from Richmond made the point that said rule referred only to the balloting for candidates—when he must have known that candidates are not voted for by ballots or slips of paper, and that this was merely a piece of careless writing on the part of the central committee.

It served its purpose, however, and debate ensued on the right of Cumberland county to cast its vote as it chose, with this remarkable result: that a county,—one of the units of organization of the convention, the peer of any county on the floor, whose delegation was supposed to have been lawfully constituted before it entered the hall, the statement of whose chairman that there was no contest was unchallenged and uncontradicted—was submitted to a system of dictation by the convention so plainly unjust that it seemed as if the rights of Democrats, the integrity of the party and the adherence to principle were held of small account before the paramount importance of nominating one man. The Cumberland delegates very properly withdrew from the hall, but before they departed *they knew that the two-thirds majority substitute had been fairly won.*

Nothing can excuse the action of that convention. It is the inalienable right of a county to vote as a unit in larger bodies, and that right was wrested from Cumberland by a summary process little short of outrage. We shall support Mr. Frank McNeill, the Democratic nominee of this Judicial district; but we deeply regret that as good a man as all his friends represent him to be—a man of the highest personal character and of first-rate ability in his profession—should be forced to go before the people with a nomination received under such circumstances.

If we have misstated any fact in the above article we will cheerfully correct it; as to our comments, they are deliberately made, and we shall adhere to them.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

A Large Assemblage—A Portion of the Delegates Withdraw—Nomination of McNeill.

Last Thursday, 29th ult., there was a very full attendance of the delegates appointed from the different counties to the Judicial convention, every portion of the district being represented, and at the hour for the organization of the meeting Williams Hall was well-filled.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Jno. D. Pemberton, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of this judicial district, who requested Messrs. S. G. Worth, H. G. Myrover and H. I. McDuffie to act as secretaries of the temporary organization.

The roll of counties was then called and each county being represented the convention proceeded to transact the business before it.

On motion, a committee on Permanent Organization was appointed as follows: R. E. Little, of Anson; J. N. Kelly, of Bladen; Thos. Lewis, of Brunswick; J. A. Ellerdice, of Columbus; T. H. Sutton, of Cumberland; J. A. Worthy, of Moore; J. F. Bizzell, of Richmond; W. B. Harker, of Robeson.

On motion, a committee on Credentials was appointed as follows: W. L. Parsons, of Anson; A. H. Worth, of Bladen; S. J. Stanly, of Brunswick; J. L. Powell, of Columbus; Jno. McDuffie, of Cumberland; J. C. Black, of Moore; Jno. D. Shaw, of Richmond; T. A. McNeill, of Robeson.

On motion, the roll of counties was called to ascertain if any contest existed. Contest was reported from Robeson and Columbus, and the convention submitted the matter to the committee on Credentials for adjudication.

Motion by Mr. White, of Bladen, that a committee on Rules be appointed.

Mr. Parsons, of Anson, offered as a substitute the adoption of the rules usually governing like deliberative bodies.

After discussion both the motion and substitute were withdrawn.

At this juncture the committee on Permanent Organization submitted their report recommending the following gentlemen as the permanent officers of this convention: President, Walter H. Neal, of Richmond. Vice-Presidents, Dr. E. A. Covington, of Anson; J. H. Clark, of Bladen; W. A. Rouark, of Brunswick; M. M. Harrison, of Columbus; W. S. Cook, of Cumberland; W. J. Adams, of Moore; J. D. Shaw, of Richmond; A. McQueen, of Robeson. The acting Secretaries were recommended as the permanent recorders of the proceedings of this convention assisted by the Democratic editors of the district who were present. Adopted. Messrs. Wall, of the Rockingham *Rocket*, and McEachern, of the Columbus *Times* were present and took their positions with the secretaries.

A motion to adjourn one hour for dinner was lost.

Col. J. Knox Livingston and Mr. C. S. McCall, of South Carolina, being present, were invited to a seat among the delegates.

Motion to adjourn was renewed. The vote taken by counties stood 129 for and 98 against adjournment.

A majority of the committee on Credentials submitted a verbal report recommending that a proxy from Columbus be received, and that Mr. T. McBryde, instead of Mr. F. P. McNeill, be seated as a delegate from Robeson. A minority of the committee on Credentials, dissenting from the opinion of the majority as regards these two delegations, submitted the following report:

The undersigned, a minority of the committee on Credentials, beg to submit a report: That D. J. Lewis, who holds proxy from delegate of Columbus is not entitled to a seat in this convention. Also that F. P. McNeill is entitled to be the admitted delegate from Robeson, and not T. McBryde.

Signed, JNO. D. SHAW,
J. L. POWELL,
T. A. MCNEILL.

On motion to adopt the majority report, Mr. Shaw offered as a substitute the adoption of the minority report.

This substitute gave rise to prolonged discussion in which the delegates from Robeson, Richmond and Anson participated.

The question being called for, the chair decided that inasmuch as the minority report contained two propositions, it would be severed and voted on separately. The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the proposition that Mr. McNeill, of Robeson, was entitled to a voice as delegate and not Mr. McBryde. The roll of counties was then called, the vote resulting as follows: Ayes 186; Nays 114. The chair thereupon declared Mr. McNeill the representative delegate.

The vote being called on the adoption of the proposition contained in the minority report setting forth that Mr. D. J. Lewis is not entitled to represent a delegate of Columbus by proxy resulted, Ayes 186, Nays 114. The chair announced the proxy unseated.

Motion to adjourn. Lost.

Moved that the candidate receiving the majority of the votes of this convention shall be declared its nominee.

Mr. J. H. Myrover of Cumberland offered the following substitute for this motion:

Resolved, That in all ballots for the nomination of a solicitor during the session of this convention it shall require a two-thirds majority of all the votes cast to secure said nomination.

Col. Steele, of Richmond, requested Mr. Myrover to give a statement of his reasons for requiring the two-thirds rule. Mr. Myrover presented his reasons therefor, basing them upon the precedent established for years in this judicial district, upon the rule in the national conventions, and upon the fact that the candidate receiving two-thirds of the votes cast in this convention was sure to be its choice for nomination. Col. Steele took issue with Mr. Myrover as regards the precedent, citing as a fact that this is the first convention held in this judicial district, the Legislature of 1885 having so changed it by the cutting off of counties formerly belonging to it and adding new ones, as to virtually create a new district; and vehemently opposing the substitute.

Col. Steele was replied to by Messrs. Sutton, Hodges and Robinson, of Cumberland, White, of Bladen, Black and Murchison, of Moore, and others who favored the adoption of Mr. Myrover's substitute, the two-thirds rule, Mr. Little, of Anson, favoring the majority rule.

Upon demand for the question, the roll of counties being called they voted in detail as follows upon the adoption of the substitute:

	Aye.	Nay.
Anson,	8	30
Bladen,	29	
Brunswick,	10	9
Columbus,	12	25
Cumberland,	50	
Moore,	36	
Richmond,	4	36
Robeson,	10	41
Total,	159	141

Before the result of this vote was announced Maj. Evans, of Cumberland, arose to a question of personal privilege, and protested against the action of Maj. McKethan, chairman of the Cumberland delegation, in casting the entire vote of that delegation, claiming recognition for a minority and the right to vote as they pleased; and claiming further that in the manner of casting Cumberland's vote an attempt was made to ignore the claims of the minority and to stifle their voice in the convention, and submitted an appeal for the rights of the minority in voting upon the question before the house.

A motion was made to that effect, whereupon Mr. Murchison, of Moore, rose to a point of order, stating that the convention could not, without violation of parliamentary rules and usages, entertain any motion, except that for adjournment, while a ballot was being taken. The chair so ruled.

Cumberland was again called and its chairman cast 50 votes for the substitute.

Maj. Evans, of Cumberland, again rose to a question of personal privilege and insisted on the recognition of the minority of the Cumberland delegation at the hands of the convention. This culminated in a warm discussion, participated in by delegates from all counties represented in the convention. Messrs. McKethan, McDuffie, Sutton, Robinson and other members of the Cumberland delegation speaking in explanation of the proceedings of a caucus held by their delegation at 10 o'clock, A. M., which was participated in by a large majority of the delegates of the county, including Maj. Evans, and in which a resolution was adopted by a majority of those present instructing the chairman to cast the solid vote of the county for the adoption of the two-thirds rule. Maj. Evans claimed that all the delegates of the county were not present at that caucus, and that the action of the majority was an attempt to gag the minority.

Dr. Hodges, of Cumberland, presented to the convention a paper containing a call made more than a week ago for the assembling of Cumberland's delegates at 10 o'clock at Williams Hall on this day. He argued that those who absented themselves did so of their own volition, after full notice, and were in honor bound to abide by the action of the caucus.

Mr. Sutton, of Cumberland, supporting the chairman of the delegation and opposing the disruption of the plan adopted in the caucus, took the ground that the matter was a private family quarrel with which the convention had nothing to do, and over which it had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Little, of Anson, moved that the minority of the Cumberland delegation be allowed to vote, regardless of the action of the caucus.

After some discussion, a vote was called for which resulted as follows:

	Aye.	Nay.
Anson,	30	8
Bladen,	Declined to vote.	
Brunswick,	9	10
Columbus,	25	12
Cumberland,	Declined to vote.	
Moore,	Declined to vote.	
Richmond,	34	6
Robeson,	40	11
Total,	138	47

[Bladen and Moore declined to vote upon the ground that the convention had no jurisdiction over the internal difficulties of the Cumberland delegation.]

The chair ruled that the majority of the delegates having voted in the affirmative the motion was adopted and the minority of the Cumberland delegation were entitled to cast their vote.

The ballot upon the question of Mr. Myrover's substitute was then renewed. The vote of Cumberland being called, the chairman of that delegation declined to vote and announced that Cumberland would withdraw from the convention.

The chair then ruled that the vote upon the question would be retaken for the purpose of correcting any errors which might appear in the record. The vote was taken resulting as follows:

	Aye.	Nay.
Anson,	8	30
Bladen,	Declined to vote.	
Brunswick,	10	9
Columbus,	12	25
Cumberland's minority,	3	12
Moore,	Declined to vote.	
Richmond,	6	34
Robeson,	10	41
Total,	49	151

The chair declared the substitute defeated.

Moved by a delegate from Moore that this convention adjourn for 30 days. Lost.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the majority rule. The roll of counties was called, and during the progress of the vote Bladen and Moore counties withdrew for consultation. After these delegations had retired, upon motion at 5½ o'clock the convention took a recess for half an hour.

At 6:05 o'clock P. M. the convention was called to order. The chairman ordered the roll of counties to be called, to ascertain whether every county was represented. The Bladen and Moore delegations had not returned. A motion to adjourn was discussed, and finally passed over without action. Mr. Murchison, of Moore, in behalf of the absent delegations from Bladen, Cumberland and Moore, requested permission to present to the convention certain resolutions. Col. Steele, of Richmond, thought the convention would do wrong to allow the introduction of resolutions during the progress of a ballot, unless the resolutions were explanatory of the vote to be cast. Mr. Parsons, of Anson, thought it would not be proper to allow the reading of the resolutions, and objected to their introduction until after the matter before the convention had been disposed of. Col. Steele concurred with Mr. Parsons, and said Cumberland was called upon to vote, and unless she voted "yes" or "no" the convention could not do otherwise than proceed with the ballot without her vote. Mr. Murchison stated that the resolutions which he desired to read were in reference to Cumberland's vote, and that in justice to her delegation the convention was in duty bound to at least hear them; and further stated that the convention had already established the precedent of allowing the introduction of resolutions and motions during the progress of a ballot, in its action in regard to the matter between Maj. Jno. Evans and the caucus of the Cumberland delegation. Mr. White, of Bladen, rising to a point of order, insisted that the resolutions be heard; that the delegations from Bladen and Moore had retired, with the consent of the convention, for consultation, and these resolutions were the result of that consultation. The chair ruled that during the progress of a vote the convention would not hear any resolution. Mr. Murchison, of Moore, appealed from the chair's decison to the convention. Upon a call of the vote, the chair was sustained by a vote of 170 5-9 to 94 4-9—Cumberland's absent 35 delegates, Bladen, Moore and a portion of Brunswick not voting and 2 of the 15 present from Cumberland voting no.

Upon motion the convention then proceeded with the vote upon the adoption of the majority rule, with the following result:

	Aye.	Nay.
Anson,	30	8
Brunswick,	10	
Columbus,	25	12
Cumberland,	12	3
Richmond,	34	6
Robeson,	41	10
Total,	152	39

[Bladen declined to vote and withdrew from the convention. Nine of Brunswick's delegation declined to vote. Cumberland's vote was from the minority faction created by the action of the convention and represented by Maj. Jonathan Evans. Moore, declining to vote, withdrew from the convention.]

The chair declared the majority rule adopted.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Solicitor. Mr. Little, of Anson, placed before the convention the name of Frank McNeill, of Richmond county. This nomination was seconded by Col. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond. The roll of counties being called and no other name being placed before the convention, Mr. Frank McNeill was nominated on the first ballot. Vote, 183 for McNeill, 9 for McIver. [Upon this nomination 9 delegates from Brunswick, 35 from Cumberland, Bladen's entire 29 and Moore's entire 36 did not vote.]

A committee was appointed to wait upon and notify Mr. McNeill of his nomination, and to invite him to address the convention.

During the absence of this committee the following-named gentlemen were elected as the Executive Committee for this Judicial District:

Anson—John D. Pemberton;
Bladen—W. J. Shaw;
Brunswick—W. G. Curtis;
Columbus—T. J. Lewis;
Cumberland—S. G. Worth;
Moore—J. C. Black;
Richmond—Dugald Stewart;
Robeson—T. A. McNeill.

Upon motion, a vote of thanks was tendered Capt. A. B. Williams for the use of Williams Hall.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the chairman and secretaries of the convention for the able and efficient manner in which they discharged the duties imposed upon them.

At 7¼ o'clock the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. McNeill returned, accompanied by that gentleman. Mr. McNeill addressed the convention briefly, thanking them for the honor conferred. He pledged his hearty co-operation in the effort to elect the entire Democratic ticket, stating that, while he did not consider his office a partisan one, he realized that if sustained at the polls it would be chiefly by Democratic votes.

The convention then adjourned.

Such were the proceedings of the convention, and we now give the subsequent action of the withdrawing delegations and portions of delegations. A meeting was held in the Town Hall, consisting of Cumberland, Moore and Bladen and portions of Brunswick and Robeson, at which Mr. J. N. Kelly, of Bladen, was called to the chair and Mr. Charles A. McNeill, of Moore, was requested to act as secretary. A feeling of very strong indignation prevailed in the meeting, and after an animated discussion the following resolution was passed and placed in the hands of a committee for presentation to the convention, the committee consisting of Messrs Murchison, of Moore, and Messrs. White and Shaw, of Bladen:

WHEREAS, The delegates of Cumberland, Moore and Bladen, together with a portion of the delegates from Brunswick and Robeson, feel that the convention by its action has treated the majority in the delegation of Cumberland with injustice in the matter of casting its vote; therefore

Resolved, That we very respectfully enter our protest against the action of the convention, and ask that Cumberland be allowed to cast her 50 votes unhampered, under the direction of her chairman.

What treatment the committee received in their efforts to submit this resolution to the convention is shown in the proceedings of that body elsewhere published; and when the committee had returned and reported, on motion the meeting adjourned, to meet again at 8:30 P. M. in the Town Hall.

At 8:30 P. M. the meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Kelly, and Messrs. S. G. Worth, of the *Evening News*, and H. L. Cook were appointed secretaries. Notwithstanding the short notice and the intense heat of the evening, the hall was densely crowded, showing the deep feeling throughout the community over this flagrant violation of plain, established Democratic rights and precedents. Debate then ensued, participated in by delegates from Cumberland, Moore, Bladen and Brunswick, after which the following resolutions were unanimously passed, and there being no farther business the convention adjourned:

Resolved, That we, the delegates of Cumberland, Bladen and Moore counties, and portions of Brunswick and Robeson, are indignant at the treatment of Cumberland's delegation, and at the manner in which we have been treated in the convention of this Judicial district.

2nd. That we protest against the action of said convention as being unwarranted, unjust and illegal.

3rd. That we protest against the action of said convention as being discourteous and insulting.

We cannot conclude without heartily thanking our friends of Moore and Bladen, as well as a portion of Brunswick and Robeson, for the manliness with which they adhered to a position which they believed to be right, and while no irregular action of any convention can ever make us forget that we are all Democrats, the unfortunate proceedings of last Thursday have only served to draw these counties more closely together.

The Work of Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1886—The conferees upon the sundry civil appropriation bill met at 10 o'clock this morning and remained together until 6 this evening, when they adjourned to reassemble at 9 to-morrow. The meeting was unexpectedly harmonious, the last previous meeting having been characterized by obstinate assertions of a determination on both sides not to surrender the points at issue, and by many emphatic and somewhat personal expressions of opinion. The impression prevails to-night that a brief session to-morrow will result either in an agreement upon all points of difference, or a conclusion to report back a disagreement upon a few reserved points for further instructions with the probabilities in favor of entire agreement. The most troublesome remaining point of difference is found in the coast survey. The concessions made by the respective sides to-day are said to be about equal to each other in amount.

The conferees upon the deficiency bill will meet to-morrow morning with the prospect that their work will be completed during the day. The measure has a great many amendments, which fact entails considerable labor upon the conferees, but involves no important question of principle, and is therefore not likely to create a deadlock.

The conferees upon the river and harbor and fortifications bills will also probably hold meetings to-morrow, but the outlook for agreement upon either is not promising. Whatever the result may be, however, it is believed that a quorum cannot be held together after the sundry civil and deficiency bills are disposed of.

The surplus resolution, the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill, the bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws, the inter-State commerce bill and the new naval establishment bill are the most important measures of general legislation now in conference, and the impression prevails that all but the last named will fail to become laws this session. It is the general belief to-night that the session will end not later than next Thursday and possibly on Wednesday. The first business in each House will be to listen to and dispose of conference reports whenever ready. The Senate will probably devote one day to executive business, and the remaining time, if there shall be any, to vetoed pensions bills and the miscellaneous calendar. It is possible that the House may to-morrow reach and act upon the Senate amendments to the Mexican pensions bill and the Brooklyn public building bill under suspension of the rules.

If the oleomargarine bill is signed to morrow, it is doubtful if a quorum of the House will remain after the formal announcement is made.

A Dreadful Story of Suffering and Death

BOSTON, Mass., July 30, 1886.—A St. John's, N. F. special to the *Advertiser* says: Hergenatis Ter, one of the Esquimaux who arrived here on the Nancy Barrett from Okkak, Labrador, says that the population of that settlement was once nearly 130; yet when he left with his wife not a soul remained. Early in March food gave out. Every drop of oil and bite of sealskin were utilized and at rare intervals a bear was killed, but finally supplies were quite exhausted. On June 3 they had eaten nothing for six days, and goaded by hunger they feasted upon corpses of several whites and a few Indians that had been killed by the cold. When one of their own party died the body was cut open, the entrails were taken out and the remainder was frozen up for use. From this food terrible dysentery set in among the survivors, and July 1st there were but sixteen persons left alive, the bodies of over twenty having been eaten. The sixteen survivors started down the coast in a sledge drawn by dogs, the only living creatures left them, their ponies having been sacrificed to appease hunger long before. When about twenty-four miles from Cape Mugford a heavy snow-storm set in. While the party were endeavoring to find their way they were attacked by white bears to the number of twenty-five or thirty, which killed all the party but two, the survivors being among the number at Cape Mugford.

Congress Expects to Adjourn To-day.

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1886.—It is generally conceded that Congress will be ready to adjourn next Thursday. Upon this theory the Senate went into executive session at 2 o'clock to-day and when an adjournment was reached, four hours later, a number of objected to nominations had been cleared from the calendar.

When Marshal Boykin's case was reached Senator Butler made a brief explanation of the reasons for the delay and the subsequent satisfactory showing made before the judiciary committee by Boykin. The members of the judiciary committee confirmed Senator Butler's statements and the nomination was confirmed without objection. The nominations of Bradley Smalley, collector at Burlington, Vermont, and John T. McGraw, collector in West Virginia, were also confirmed without serious objection, notwithstanding these cases have been pending before the Senate nearly one year. The case of Capt. Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher, nominated as collector at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, was postponed until next December.

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS

JULY 8th, 1886.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS

—AT—

GEO. BRANDT'S

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar!

Unprecedented Reduction in Prices to close out all Summer Goods.

Fancy Lawns, White Lawns, India Linen Lawns, Laces and All-over Embroideries, 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10-4 Bleached Shirtings, and a nice line of Parasols.

☞ The ladies are requested to call and secure bargains. Prices have been greatly reduced.

GEO. BRANDT

Is now offering to the trade

One of the Best Selected Stocks of Shoes ever placed upon the market.

For the Summer:—Ladies' and Misses' Opera Slippers, Fine Oil, Goat and French Kid Lace and Button Boots. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere.

Bargains are insured to one and all,

GEO. BRANDT.

By
apl 22 1y

july 8

Refinishing Crape.

We renew black crape of GOOD QUALITY ONLY.

We restore faded and shabby Crape to its original BRIGHTNESS in VEILS or by the YARD.

FEATHERS REDYED.

We DYE and RECURL Ostrih Tips or Plumes of good quality in 3 to 5 days.

—A FULL LINE OF—

MILLINERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS

—IN STOCK.—

New Goods two to three times a week.

MRS. DYE.

may 20 tf

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22 tf

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a

LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

Old Hickory

FARM and ROAD WAGON.

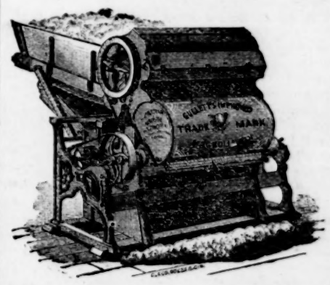
Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires, nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15-1y

A. E. RANKIN & CO.



THE GULLET GIN.

I have taken the agency for the

IMPROVED MAGNOLIA GULLET GIN,

and have now in stock a sample 50-saw Gin with Feeder and Condenser complete. This make of Gins is conceded the best sold, and obtained the

"FIRST DEGREE OF MERIT,"

Over all other makes, at the late Exposition at New Orleans.

I cordially invite an examination or correspondence from those who contemplate buying a Gin during the coming season.

july 8-2m

R. M. NIMOCKS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—JUST RECEIVED—

AT

McNEILL & CO.'S!

A LARGE LOT OF

Wrapping Paper,
Paper Bags,
Twine, etc.

Wrapping Paper suitable for every business---Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware and Drugs.

Prices that will compete with those of any house sending salesmen to our city.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES,

Especially when it will cost you less than to buy the articles elsewhere.

All We ask is a Trial.

mar 18-tf

McNEILL & CO.

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of **COOKING STOVES**, all numbers. Also **OIL STOVES**, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

A. A.
July 2, 1885.

McMILLAN BROS.
125-tf

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 5, 1886.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

Good Reading for about 8 Cents a Month!!

As we intend to keep fully up with the stirring events of the coming campaign, we have decided to give the people of all this section an opportunity of keeping well-informed of public affairs at very small cost, and will furnish the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE **6 months for 50 cents—STRICTLY CASH.** Of course there is no profit in these rates for a paper containing as much reading matter as ours; these are campaign rates, and at the expiration of the six months the original price will be restored. We cannot afford to allow commissions, but persons sending us clubs will receive an extra copy gratis.

This offer is open only until Aug. 8, and those designing to take advantage thereof should act promptly.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. R. BLUE—A card.
D. SHAW—Township meeting.
A. McBUIE—Township meeting.
S. BEHRENDS—Speak for themselves.
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE—New Goods.
JOHN W. WILLIAMSON—Tobacco curing.

Tobacco Crop.

Dr. J. W. McNeill cured one barn of tobacco last week, and Gen. Brady will have a barn ready this week, we understand. He has quite a large area under cultivation, which is now looking very well, and the reports generally from the crop are that it has recently greatly improved in appearance.

Badly Crowded.

A full account of the proceedings of the Judicial convention last Thursday is a matter of strict justice to a large number of Democrats in this district, and a complete report of the Fruit Fair up to the hour of going to press will, we hope, be gratifying both to exhibitors and visitors. No apology is therefore needed for the lack of our usual variety of reading matter.

Death of Mr. S. Brandt.

Mr. Simon Brandt, who for over thirty years has resided in Fayetteville, during the whole of which time he has been actively engaged in the mercantile business, died at 5 o'clock last Saturday morning, after a brief illness, though his health had been feeble for some time. The funeral services took place from his residence, the Masons—of which order he was a prominent and influential member—attending in a body.

A Gallant Act.

Last Friday afternoon Mr. Geo. Brandt's carriage, containing one of his little children, was standing in front of his store unattended by the driver, when the horse became frightened and made a dash across the street. With presence of mind and celerity which could but a man of great nerve, strength and agility could have displayed, Mr. B. C. Gorham made a desperate leap and succeeded in catching the horse by the bridle, and though he was dragged on for some distance, he drew the animal out of his course, barely missing the post at the reservoir. The great probabilities are that he saved the child's life.

Bright Prospects for a New Hotel.

In a series of articles, commencing the week after the burning of the Fayetteville Hotel, we endeavored to impress upon the business men and others of the community the necessity of erecting a new hotel at as early a date as possible, either upon the site of the burned building or at some other convenient point, and to convince capitalists of the advisability of the enterprise as an investment.

We are glad to know that the matter is now on such train as almost to promise the beginning of the work in a short time on the old site of decidedly the best, we think, in town. A company has been formed, with Col. J. B. Starr, Capt. A. B. Williams and Mr. F. W. Thornton and others interested, and it looks now as if our prediction some time ago with regard to clearing away the old ruins will not be very far wrong, after all. Certainly better men than those above-named could not be found to meet this great public need, and we may reasonably expect much of their enterprise, public spirit and good taste.

Commissioners' Court.

The Commissioners of Cumberland county met at the court house on Monday, 2nd inst.—present: Thos. G. Hall, Chairman; W. C. McDuffie, A. A. McCaskill, W. J. Kelly, N. R. Blue. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

William Morgan was allowed $3 00 per month;
Geo. H. Davis " " 1 50 " "
Polly Artis " " 1 50 " "
Mrs. Chas. Andrews " 10 yds. cloth;

Julia Patterson and Eliza Davis were ordered to the poor-house. The following bills were allowed:

D. M. McDonald,	57	paupers	1 mo.,	$104 25;
John T. Martin,	1	"	1 "	4 00;
M. J. Jones,	2	"	1 "	4 50;
Wm. Maxwell,	1	"	2 "	3 00;
D. H. Ray,	1	"	4 "	20 00;
John F. Clark,	1	"	7 "	14 00;
D. H. West,	1	"	1 "	4 00;
Jas. N. Smith & Co., medicine for poor				30 12;
Jas. R. McNeill & Son, coffins,				7 00;
W. T. Sloan, Supt. poor-house,				26 00;
D. M. McDonald, supplies,				27 00;
J. D. Cook,	"			2 90;
T. S. Lutterloh, dockets and stationery				51 48;
Neill McQueen, Lock's Creek bridge,				4 75;
A. J. Ballard, lumber	"	"		7 13;
A. Walker, repairs Carver's Creek	"	"		7 50;
Neill McQueen, jail account,				114 30.

The following amounts were allowed for taking tax lists in the different townships: W. D. Adams, Carver's Creek, $19.00; C. H. Cogdell, Beaver Dam, $15.00; Jno. Evans, Cedar Creek, $18.00; A. J. McCaskill, Flea Hill, $2.50; H. C. Fisher, list purchasers' taxes $13.35, J. C. Poe, taking tax list in Cross Creek, $50.00.

Thos. G. Hall, A. A. McKethan Jr. and C. L. Taylor were appointed a committee to audit the account of Sheriff McQueen for 1885. The same committee to also settle with Treasurer Nott and county.

John J. McFayden was granted license to retail liquor in the Brick Row near Lutterloh's corner.

W. R. Webb was allowed to transfer his bar-room to No. 1 in the Brick Row.

THE FRUIT FAIR.

A MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION.

The Horticulturists of the State in Generous Rivalry—The Fruits of the Earth in Profusion.

The full report of the first day of the Fifth Annual Fair of the North Carolina Horticultural Society, which we present below, enables us to pronounce the exhibition successful in a very gratifying degree. As early as Monday evening visitors began to arrive in considerable numbers, and the steamer and extra train on yesterday morning brought in large numbers from every section of the State, until the streets were thronged, and the offices, vestibules and pavements of the different hotels presented an animated appearance.

The committees appointed for that purpose are entitled to high praise for the manner in which they prepared the upper and lower floors of Farmers' Hall for the exhibit, and the officers of the society expressed themselves much pleased with the arrangements. The walls are beautifully draped, adorned with fruit and flower pieces, and covered with floral decorations arranged in excellent taste.

In the centre of the hall on the first floor is an ornamental piece which deservedly attracts great attention and elicits much admiration—a pyramid of 8 rectangular blocks of ice within which are frozen specimens of various fruits and flowers, melons, grapes, peaches, apples, pears, etc.—the work of Mrs. Garrason, Miss Alice Campbell, Miss Maggie Pemberton and Mr. Arch. Campbell, Jr., the whole design being conceived in exquisite taste.

Refreshment and lunch counters are in different portions of the hall, seats are provided at certain points, and the shifting of groups, the meeting of friends, the happy people everywhere, young and old, combine to make a very pleasant scene.

The Fayetteville Cornet Band was in attendance on the arrival of the trains, marched thence to the hall, and from a stand erected at the west end of the building gave fine music during the progress of the exhibition.

At 11 A. M. the address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Geo. M. Rose, of Fayetteville—a very graceful and cordial extending of hand and opening of heart, on behalf of the people of Fayetteville, to their guests which was received with the appreciation and applause by which the gifted speaker is always greeted. The annual address was then delivered by Hon. Octavius Coke, of Raleigh, who, much as we have admired his splendid efforts on the political hustings, gave us on the platform yesterday morning, in his speech before a large and influential class of the producers of North Carolina, a high opinion of his ability, his mastery of rhetoric and oratory, as well as the true eloquence of feeling so magnetic to a public audience. We regret that it is impossible to give both addresses in full for the pleasure of our readers.

The exhibition of all the different kinds of fruits grown throughout the State is a revelation to us. Piles of ruddy apples, pyramids of juicy pears, luscious grapes, fragrant peaches, delicate plums, berries, etc., etc., load the tables down on every side. We learn that articles for exhibition are still to be brought in to-day, but we give below as complete a report as possible up to the hour of going to press:

It is almost unnecessary to mention the fine exhibit of native wines and brandies of Tokay Vineyard.

G. W. Lawrence, wine, cider, cordial, vinegar.
Owen Lindley, magnificent pears, apples, peaches.
G. W. Perry, fine pears, apples, peaches.
P. P. Payne, splendid apples.
J. M. Ward, beautiful preserving crab apples.
A. J. Woodward, fine apples.
Unknown exhibitor, fine apples.
A. H. Slocomb, fine red June apples.
James Thames, fine strawberries and apples.
James Thames, magnificent peaches, 7 varieties.
W. D. Smith, magnificent peaches, 6 varieties.
Jno. P. McLean, splendid exhibit of peaches, pears, apples, quinces, figs, etc.
Ed. Wright, seedling peaches.
R. S. Huske, 6 varieties grapes.
W. D. Smith, cultivated blackberries.
Mrs. W. O. Robinson, grapes.
W. D. Smith, 6 varieties grapes.
Mrs. C. B. McMillan, 2 varieties grapes, Chinese persimmons.
Mrs. M. A. Lancashire, ripe and green scuppernongs.
J. S. Breece, 31 varieties grapes.
Mrs. James Kyle, globe fish.
Rev. Israel Harding, North Carolina lemons.
Womble & Batchelor, Raleigh, 59 varieties grapes.
Mrs. Dr. J. A. McRae, Lima beans.
Mrs. G. W. Lawrence, canned strawberries, canned peaches, canned gooseberries, apple butter, canned apples, preserved pears, canned grapes, sweet pickled peaches, canned white tomatoes, canned red tomatoes, canned cherries, apple jelly, preserved cherries, preserved pears, preserved watermelon, preserved apples, tomato marmalade, sweet pickled peaches, preserved wild goose plums, purple cabbage pickle, tomato catsup, sweet pickled cherries, apple jelly.

The following ladies made fine exhibits in Class No. 3—preserves, jellies etc.:

Mrs. Mary A. Wicker, Miss Belle Thomas, Mrs. R. M. Nimocks, Mrs. W. W. Cole, Mrs. G. Rosenthal, Mrs. Alex. Graham, Mrs. D. E. Albright, Miss Kate B. Smith, Mrs. Irene Kyle, Miss Alice Campbell, Mrs. Kate McNeill, Mrs. W. A. Robeson, Mrs. J. M. Lamb—beautiful flowers, grasses, etc.

Sunnyside Floral Nursery, fine display of flowers.
J. VanLindley, many varieties beautiful peaches.
A. Wicker, magnificent peaches and apples.
Jno. P. McLean, extremely fine exhibit of peaches, apples, etc.—the old "Mixon cling" in particular being a peach of remarkably fine flavor and appearance.
Limeback Bros., Salem, 36 varieties of peaches, North Carolina lemons and oranges, damsons, nectarines, plums, crab apples, 37 varieties of apples, specimen double-flowering peach, quinces, 15 varieties of pears.
A. Wicker, 4 varieties grapes.
S. A. Baxter, 8 varieties grapes.
Dr. T. D. Haigh, fine specimen grapes on the vine.
W. H. Bolton, fine watermelons.
A. J. Woodward, fine watermelons, cabbages and beets.
J. A. Dorsett, fine cucumbers.
C. W. Westbrook, very fine watermelons and muskmelons.
J. A. Lowry, beautiful specimen of evaporated peaches and apples.

At 4 P. M. yesterday the exhibit of Capt. S. W. Noble, of New Hanover, was entered, consisting of 35 packages, containing about 75 varieties of grapes: the Duchess, Walkers, Rogers' 39, Black Hamburg, genuine malaga, Green Verdell (California) Rose of Peru, Malvoisie, etc.—all grown in New Hanover. It surpasses anything we have ever seen in the shape of a display of grapes.

Our notes, confined as they are to the first day, cannot, of course, take in the whole exhibition. The list will be completed in the next issue.

The Superior Court.

The Superior Court of Cumberland county adjourned late Saturday—his Honor Judge Gilmer and Solicitor McIver taking the afternoon train for Whiteville, where Columbus Court is in session this week.

Five cases of assault were determined, seven cases of larceny, one of false pretense and one of concealment of birth of a child. For larceny, Charles Sanders was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years; J. G. Smith, 2 years (appeals); Wm. Beckton, 3 years; Henry Melvin, 5 years; Nathan Carter, 1 year.

For assault, Morgan McLeod was sentenced to six months in the county jail, to be hired out by the Commissioners; Daniel Graham and Joshua Morgan, the same punishment for the same offence. Lizzie Williams for concealing birth of a child, was sentenced to the county jail for one year, to be hired out by the Commissioners.

The high opinion which our people previously entertained for Judge Gilmer has not been lessened by a closer acquaintance. To the pleasing qualities of an affable gentleman, he adds those of an able and impartial judge upon the bench—vigilant and unyielding in the suppression of crime, but merciful where the cause of justice is not thereby imperiled.

At this term of the court four colored boys, under the age of 17 years, were indicted for larceny, and Judge Gilmer's words were those of wisdom when he attributed the increase of this crime among the colored youth to the fact that their parents exercise no control over them. They are suffered to grow up wild—street loafers and "arabs," a nuisance by day and night—until at length a violation of the law interrupts their criminal career for a time by a term in the penitentiary.

The "German" at Williams Hall.

Could whispers come from the dim recesses and shadowy corners of the immense hall which has been the theatre of so many parties of pleasure, so many scenes of gayety, so many carnivals of merriment, from the echoes of glad voices long-forgotten—some perhaps silenced forever—we might gather many fair pictures from the past; but it has been the reporter's duty and pleasure to prepare for his readers an account of few entertainments in Williams Hall more brilliant than the "German" of last evening.

Under the management of the committee, Messrs. C. L. Campbell, J. R. Williams and J. A. Moore, the beautiful hall with waxed floor and radiant chandeliers was in splendid condition for the reception of guests, and the attendance of both spectators and participants was very large.

The galleries, the private boxes on the stage and the seats for spectators were filled to their utmost capacity long before the beautiful music of the Wilmington harpers gave the welcome summons to the dancers to take their places on the floor. Many well-known and distinguished citizens from different sections of the State were to be seen within the hall, while the generous emulation witnessed in Farmers' Hall between cities, towns and counties in the display of Gods' precious gifts of flower and fruit, was repeated in the rivaling charms of blooming matron and winsome maid.

The ball dresses were almost without exception very handsome, and the elegant costumes of many of the fair guests indicated that they were here for conquest—and the reporter noted certain signs of dire slaughter here and there.

The "German" was led by Mr. E. P. Boatright, of Wilmington, who performed his duties most pleasantly and skillfully, with Mr. H. G. Myrover, of Fayetteville, leading at the other end of the figures.

The Ball To-Night.

Another treat is in store for pleasure-seekers this evening. After the beautiful "German" of last night, we are to have the grand ball of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry with which to close the amusements of the fifth annual fruit fair. During an interval of the dance last evening Maj. W. F. Campbell and Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot appeared upon the floor, and the former gracefully and cordially extended an invitation to all stranger visitors and the ladies and gentlemen there present to attend.

During the ball the result of the envelope drawing for the two splendid cakes which have been on exhibition in Farmers' Hall will be announced. The proceeds are to go to the armory fund of the company.

Awarding Committees.

The following committees to make awards of premiums were appointed at the meeting of the Horticultural Society last evening:

Class 1—S. E. Jenkins, Baltimore, chairman; C. W. Broadfoot, Milton Whitney, L. L. Polk, John Nichols.

Class 2—W. S. Burgwynn, chairman; G. P. Lamb, A. McBuie, V. C. Royster, W. S. Primrose.

Class 3—E. W. Lineback, chairman; G. A. Thomson, Mrs. R. P. Paddison, Mrs. J. M. Crenshaw, Mrs. Dr. T. D. Haigh.

Class 4—Maj. J. M. Crenshaw, chairman; G. L. Anthony, K. P. Batchelor.

Class 5—Prof. J. A. Holmes, chairman; Mrs. J. B. Starr, Mrs. W. G. Hall, Mrs. E. T. McKethan, Miss Alice Campbell.

The Premium List.

Next week's issue of the paper will contain the premium list, together with the completed report of the exhibition, the speeches of Hons. Octavius Coke and Geo. M. Rose, and other interesting matter. Persons living in other parts of the State, and desiring copies of that issue sent to them, can leave their names at this office.

Meeting of the Society.

The officers and members of the State Horticultural Society are requested to meet in the Library hall this morning at 8:30 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly desired.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Mr. W. K. Pigford, a prominent citizen of Sampson is visiting Fayetteville; he brings good news from his part of our Congressional district.

Mr. A. H. McNeill, of Moore—one of its most influential citizens, for years identified with all its important material interests—visited Fayetteville last week.

Our thanks are tendered to Mr. Grady and Mr. Fisher for favors in furnishing information for the local columns regarding proceedings of court and commissioners.

A new awning outside and a general cleaning up and renovation within have added to the attractiveness of F. W. Thornton's large clothing establishment on South Hay street.

The Chicora Fire Company have received their uniforms, and very handsome they are. We hope soon to see the company out on inspection, for we, in common with the whole community, are very proud of the organization.

We learn that a rumor has gained credence in some portions of the district that the counties of Cumberland, Moore and Bladen withdrew from the convention last Thursday and nominated Capt. Jas. D. McIver for solicitor. It is a sheer falsehood, without the coloring of truth. Such a matter was never mentioned in the meeting of those counties; on the contrary, even a resolution expressive of the feeling that they were not bound by the action of the convention was voted down.

Those Outrageous Mexicans.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1886.—The Secretary of State has received a report from United States consul Lynn in regard to the case of Francisco Rusures, a naturalized American citizen who was surrendered to the police authorities at Piedras Negras, Mexico, as a horse thief, and summarily executed by them. The Secretary refuses to disclose the contents of the report, but tacitly admits that it substantially confirms the press reports received from Galveston. He has directed a thorough investigation to be made of all the facts in the case.

General and Special Premiums.

The following general and special premiums for Department A., Field Crops, have been offered for the next Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society—the former, by the Association, the latter, by the business men of Fayetteville:

F. W. Thornton, $25 cash for best exhibition by a farmer in field products and live stock.

For largest crop of corn grown on one acre of lowland, not less than 75 bushels, $10; also, J. Samuel Maultsby, cotton sweep.

For largest crop of corn grown on one acre of upland, not less than 40 bushels, $5; also, A. S. Huske & Co., Boy Clipper plow; also, W. J. Green, 5 gallons of wine.

For largest yield of cotton on one acre, not less than 2,000 lbs., $15; also, J. Sam'l Maultsby, cotton sweep.

For best bale of cotton, not less than 450 lbs., exhibited by the producer, $5; also, J. N. Smith & Co., 2 gallons of gin oil; also, B. E. Sedberry, 1 gallon of gin oil; also, J. & O. Evans, 2 bushels of cotton seed.

For largest yield of wheat on one acre, Merchant Mills, $5.

For largest crop of oats, rye, field peas and rice on one acre, $5 each.

For largest crop of sweet potatoes, on not less than half an acre and not less than 300 bushels to the acre, $5; also, A. S. Huske & &o., Boy Clipper plow; also, J. Sam'l Maultsby, No. 50 plow.

For largest yield of native grass on one acre, $5; also, A. Overbaugh, Poland China pig.

For largest yield of turnips on one acre, $3; also, Walter Watson's half-dozen Planters' steel hoes.

For largest crop of millet on one acre, not less than 4,000 lbs., $3.

For largest yield of peanuts on one acre, $3; also, J. W. Hollingsworth, No. 40 plow.

For largest yield of clover on one acre, $5; for largest crop of chufas and orchard grass, $3 each.

The committee will not award any premium where the yield is not creditable.

The measurement of the land and the quantity raised per acre must be vouched for by two respectable and disinterested witnesses.

The above premiums are offered to the counties of Cumberland, Sampson, Johnston, Moore, Harnett, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Montgomery, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen and Pender.

R. M. Nimocks: One Boy Dixie Plow to the farmer who makes the best average exhibit at the fair; one Stonewall Plow to the farmer making the second best average exhibit at the fair.

Chas. Haigh desires to make his Special Premium (heretofore published) more general, and omits the words "who uses said plow," as published in premium list.

C. A. Gambrill Mfg. Co.: One-fourth bbl. "Potapsco Superlative" Flour for best light rolls made from said brand of flour; one-fourth bbl. "Orange Grove" Flour for the best light bread made from said brand of flour; one-fourth bbl. "Cape Henry" Flour for the best biscuit made from said flour; one-fourth bbl. "North Point" Flour for the best pound cake made from said brand of flour.

Taxes for Education.

From the New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 31, 1886.—The Supreme Court of this State recently decided that taxes for educational purposes beyond 66⅔ cents on the hundred dollars valuation of real and personal property are unconstitutional. The Constitution is mandatory upon the Commissioners of the several counties to keep public schools open for four consecutive months in each and every year. The State tax and the necessary county taxes reach the constitutional limit of 66⅔ cents and the State and county authorities are now puzzled to devise ways and means whereby the Legislature at its next session can raise sufficient money for this purpose without infringing upon the Constitution. The graded schools in almost every town and the several normal schools will all be crippled during the next school year unless something is done to raise money that is now available for this purpose. Of course the schools for the colored children will suffer more than the schools for the white children, because there are so many private schools for the whites. In this view the leading colored educators throughout the State have issued an address, stating the facts and calling upon their people in every county to meet and send eight delegates to a State Convention, to be held in Raleigh on Thursday, November 18th next, to consider the whole subject and draft a memorial to be presented to the Legislature at its session in January next.

The colored people have a number of graded schools and also normal schools at Plymouth, Franklinton, Salisbury, Fayetteville and New Berne, that are seriously affected by the decision. The proposition is to ask the Legislature to consolidate the normal schools at some one place and to donate 5,000 acres of land belonging to the Board of Education, in order that the agricultural feature may be attached to the school.

DIED.

LAMONT.—In Cumberland county, N. C., on the evening of the 19th of June, at her home, Mrs. ANN LAMONT, aged about 75 years. The deceased was a native of Greenock, Scotland. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for about 55 years. She lived a devoted christian, trusting in her Savior, upon whom she rested for all her comfort. Her death was calm and peaceful at the last. She fell into a deep sleep, passing peacefully away. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

SON.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	9@10	Flint—good,	12@13
Sides,	9	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	12@12½	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7½	IRON—	
Shoulders,	5½	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8	LARD—	
Hams,	14@15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	7	Western,	8@10
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	25@30	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	(None.)
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	20@25	SALT,	@90
EGGS,	10@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	1.00	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.45
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.65
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	1.65
N. Carolina,	60	Peach Brandy,	2.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½@9 cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was weak yesterday at 28½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard none, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., August 4, 1886.—Middling cotton quiet at 9 cents. Spirits dull at 31½ cents. Rosin firm at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

WORTH & WORTH.

Prohibition in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2, 1886.—Some time ago half a dozen liquor dealers, who attempted to continue business under the quart license issued to them, were arrested and brought before Recorder Anderson. Notwithstanding the fact that the offense charged was a violation of the State law, and that the city recorder is only empowered to impose a $100 fine, he assumed jurisdiction of the cases and fined each party $500. He then refused bail, pending an appeal, in consequence of which the parties had to deposit an amount equal to the fine. One merchant, Chas. C. Thorne, who could not fix up this matter before night, was kept in the city prison all night and was rudely treated. The city council this afternoon passed resolutions to the effect that the action of Recorder Anderson was excessive, and calling upon Mayor Hillyer to reduce the fines. Anderson was chairman of the prohibition campaign club, and the evident display of his partisan prejudice in the excessive fines has called down upon him the criticism even of many of his own associates.

YOT CANNOT EXPECT YOUR CHILDREN to thrive when they are being destroyed by worms. Give them a few doses of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge and they will be restored to health.

CALL AND SEE THE

Celebrated Aurora Watch

Which has been pronounced by 1,500 Watchmakers to be

The Best Made

A certificate of guarantee for one year is given with every Aurora Watch, at

Prior's Jewelry Store.

The largest line of

CLOCKS.

☞Each Clock is warranted for ONE YEAR, at

Prior's Jewelry Store.

The largest and handsomest line of

Plated Ware,

At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

The largest line of

Solid Silver Ware,

At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

The largest line of

SPECTACLES,

That will improve your sight, at

Prior's Jewelry Store.

Engagement and Wedding Rings,

At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

aug 4 tf

Tobacco Curing.

Planters in this section raising tobacco in lots too small to justify building barns can have their tobacco carefully and satisfactorily cured, on reasonable terms, by sending or bringing it to the undersigned, at Maj. Orrell's plantation on the Wilmington road.

aug 5-tf JOHN W. WILLIAMSON.

71st Township Meeting.

The Democratic voters of 71st township are notified to assemble at Worrell's Still (Grant place) on Saturday, the 13th of August, 1886, to appoint delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Fayetteville on the 4th September.

By order Chairman County Executive Committee.

D. SHAW,

aug 5-tm Chm'n. Township Ex. Com.

Township Meeting.

In accordance with the call of the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, there will be a meeting of the Democratic voters of Carver's Creek township, at Kingsbury, on Saturday, August 14, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent said township in the nominating convention to be held in Fayetteville on Saturday, Sept. 4, 1886.

A full attendance is desired.

A. McBUIE,

aug 5-tm Chm'n. Township Ex. Com.

SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

The shoes and prices of the Fayetteville Boot and Shoe store of S. Behrends at Starr's corner. This house deals in Boots and Shoes exclusively. Their Ladies' Kid Button Shoe at $2.00, and Men's Calf Congress Shoes at $3.00, are still in the lead. Try a pair of them.

aug 5 july 22-3m

A CARD.

To the Voters of Cumberland County.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE for the office of Treasurer of Cumberland County.

aug 5 4t N. R. BLUE.

READ THIS!

Take Hold of It.

We have just finished taking inventory of stock, and wishing to dispose of a list of goods which we have, we offer them at

Bargains:

Some of Them AT COST, and Even Lower when Necessary.

The quality of most of them is guaranteed, and when not, prices will be so low as to allow the purchaser no risk.

THIS OFFER OPEN UNTIL THE GOODS ARE SOLD.

Call and examine our list and the goods. If low prices will induce you to purchase, our efforts will not be in vain.

Come and bring a small amount of HARD MONEY with you. It demands close prices and will get them.

CIGARS

From $11.50 to $75.00 per M.

SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO,

Canned Goods in Tin and Glass,

Pickles—fine goods, guaranteed,

Mackerel in Kits, Quarter and Half Bbls.

HARDWARE:

A variety that we offer extra inducements on—Rims, Hubs and Spokes, Axles, Iron, etc., etc.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

july 29 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSE & LEAK,

Finding their present store too small for

THEIR INCREASING BUSINESS,

Have begun

THE EXTENSION AND REFITTING

—OF—

THAT VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT

3 STORY

Glass and Iron Front

BUILDING

OCCUPIED BY MR. E. J. LILLY,

with a view of removing to it as soon as the extensive improvements contemplated are completed. Meanwhile

THEY ARE OFFERING

Their customers and the public generally the advantages of

A Decided Reduction

—IN THE—

PRICES

of the present

stock of goods.

These goods are all

FRESH AND DESIRABLE,

And the prices are only reduced

To close them out, if possible,

By Sept. 1st,

AT WHICH TIME

ROSE & LEAK

Expect to occupy

THEIR UPPER STORE,

And fill it with

The Most Attractive Stock ever offered in Fayetteville.

—THE—

CLEARING-OUT SALE

Began Monday, July 12th, and many are daily availing themselves of this

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

Of getting new goods

Below their Market Value.

Thanking the public for their liberal patronage and for their many marks of confidence,

ROSE & LEAK

Hope to offer

Such Attractions and Inducements at the New Stand

as will make it to the interest of all their customers to continue to trade with them.

ROSE & LEAK.

Thursday, July 15, 1886. 4t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

July and August.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

It has been agreed by the Provision and General Dealers to close business at

7½ P. M., SHARP.

Consequently, I will feel especially favored if my patrons would send in their orders FOR DELIVERY in time for a strict compliance with said obligation.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

will take great pleasure in supplying their every want—as every want can be met at

HEADQUARTERS.

Regarding prices, I am too well known

To Comment.

I buy close and sell close, and most cheerfully meet ANY PRICES offered by responsible houses.

My stock is kept fully up the year round; every freight replenishes.

The fast approach of fall, when I go North, puts

Tumble-down Prices

On all lines of

Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWASE, TIN and HARDWARE,

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

I Will Astonish Anyone Wishing to Buy in These Goods,

as I am determined to make room for the coming season's purchases.

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

60c.

WILL BUY A POUND OF

MY BEST BLENDED TEA

And a beautiful gilt-band

China Cup and Saucer,

At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Due by to-day's Freight

5 Bbls. Railroad Mills Snuff;
25 Gross Railroad Mills Snuff;
5 Bbls. Gail & Ax's, Lorillard's Sweet, Durham Scotch and Ralph's Competition Sweet Scotch Snuff;
25 Gross in same goods;
25 Cases Horsford's Bread Preparation;
35 Cases Patapsco Bread Preparation;

500 lbs. Royster's Plain Candy.

FRESH TAFFY

Every Day—Home-made.

2ND SHIPMENT

Mason's Improved Fruit Jars,

Quarts and Half-gallons—REDUCED PRICES.

JELLY TUMBLERS *at cut prices.*

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Chamber Sets,

Lovely Patterns, at Panic Prices.

Dinner and Tea Sets

—AT COST.—

Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

Lamb Tongues,

Fresh (C) Brook Trout,

At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

FRESH ARRIVAL:

Milk Lunch Biscuits,
Fulton Market Beef,
Imperial Family Flour,

TO-DAY.

Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

july 8

Somehow or Other We Get Along.

The good wife bustled about the house,
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,
As broken snatches of happy song
Strengthened her heart and hand the while,
The good man sat in the chimney nook,
His little clay pipe within his lips,
With all he had made and all he had lost,
Ready and clear on his finger-tips.

"Good wife, I have just been thinking a bit,
Nothing has done very well this year;
Money is bound to be hard to get—
Everything's bound to be very dear.
How the cattle are going to be fed,
How we're to keep the boys at school,
Is a kind of debit and credit sum
I can't make balance by any rule."

She turned her round from the baking bread,
And she faced him with a cheerful laugh:
"Why, husband, dear, one surely would think
That the good rich wheat was only chaff,
And what if the wheat was only chaff,
As long as we both are well and strong?
I'm not a woman to worry a bit—
Somehow or other we get along.

"Into some lives some rain must fall,
Over all lands the storm must beat,
But when the rain and storm are o'er,
The after-sunshine's twice as sweet.
Through every strait we've found a road,
In every grief we've found a song;
We've had to bear and had to wait—
But somehow or other we get along.

"For thirty years we have loved each other,
Stood by each other what'er befell,
Six boys have called us father and mother,
And all of them living and doing well.
We owe no man a penny, my dear,
We're both of us loving, well and strong—
Good man, I wish you would smoke again,
And think how well we have got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh;
He kissed his wife with tender pride;
He said: "I'll do as you tell me, love,
And just count up on the other side."
She left him then with his better thought,
And lifted her work with a low, sweet song—
A song that has followed me many a year—
Somehow or other we get along.

A LITTLE NONSENSE

A Bouncing Bride.

From the Detroit Free Press.

There was a wedding the other night in a cottage on Benton street, and about 11 o'clock a number of boys got together to give the newly-married couple a serenade. They had horns, tin pans and various other musical instruments, and had just tuned up when the groom came to the door and said:

"Boys, don't! This 'ere noise disturbs us."

A clod of earth hit him below the belt, and he retired for a few minutes. When he reappeared he announced:

"Now, then, this 'ere thing has got to stop, or something will happen."

"What will it be?" inquired a voice.

"My wife'll come out and bounce the crowd."

He retired again as chunks of earth began to rattle about his ears, but in a short time the door was thrown open, and the bride jumped out with a club in her hand. She was all business from the start, and more than one serenader got a sound whack before he distanced her. In five minutes she had scattered the crowd over ten acres, while the husband stood in the door and clapped his hands and shouted:

"Go in Mary! I knew you fellers would hear something drap if you kept on!"

"Let Me Kiss Him For His Mother."

During the late war a young lady was passing through one of the hospitals, when it was remarked that a patient, a lieutenant, had died that morning. "Oh, where is he? Let me kiss him for his mother!" exclaimed the maiden. The attendant led her into the adjoining ward, where, discovering Lieut. H——, of the Fifth Arkansas, lying asleep on his couch, and thinking to have a little fun, he pointed him out to the girl. She sprang forward, and, bending over him, said:

"Oh, you poor soldier! Let me kiss you for your mother!"

What was her surprise when the awakened "corpse" ardently clasped her in his arms, warmly returned the salute several times, and exclaimed:

"Never mind the old lady, miss; go it on your own account. I have not the slightest objection—on the contrary, I should like it repeated by every pretty girl in the Confederacy."

Oh, who wouldn't be a soldier?

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Lady Cake.

Take two and a half scant cupfuls of flour; after sifting it, mix well with one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and sift again; add one cupful and a half of white sugar, blended with half a cupful of butter; beat the whites of two eggs; add half a cupful of milk gradually to the flour; then the sugar and butter; mix the whites of eggs, and last of all add a teaspoonful of essence of almond. Bake in a hot oven for three-quarters of an hour.

Apple Jelly.

Apple jelly, made by the evaporating process—that is, simply cider fresh from the press, evaporated to a jelly—is becoming very popular among housewives. It is almost as nice for layer-cake as currant jelly, is delightful sauce for the table, either with bread or meats, while its cheapness is another good quality, as it costs less than half as much as it costs to make currant and other kinds of jelly.

Molasses Fruit Cake.

Two and one-fourth pounds of flour, one and one-fourth pounds of butter, one pound of sugar, six eggs, one cupful of milk, two pounds of raisins, one pound of currants, half a pound of citron, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of mace, one nutmeg, one pint of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda and two teaspoonfuls of cream.

Apple Marmalade.

Take four pounds of cooking apples; pare and core them, put them in an enameled saucepan with about a quart of sweet cider and add two pounds of castor sugar. Boil them until the fruit is quite soft. Squeeze it through a colander and then through a sieve. Put away in jars covered with oiled paper and made perfectly air-tight.

Kentucky Potatoes.

Raw potatoes, peeled and sliced very thin; put into a pudding dish and cover with milk; add pepper and salt and a teaspoonful of flour, wet; bake till nicely browned; do not put them in water after they are sliced.

Telegraph Cake.

One cupful of sugar, one and one-half of flour, two eggs, four large spoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful of butter, one of cream tartar, one-half of soda, a little lemon.

Sour Apple Jelly.

Take good sour apples and stew them tender; squeeze through a coarse cloth, add sugar to taste and simmer down as thick as desired.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

ESSEX HOGS IN THE SOUTH.

Great Improvement by English and American Breeding.

Correspondence of the Southern Cultivator.

In the columns of the *Southern Cultivator* you have had many articles of great interest to your readers on the subject of swine, and in addition thereto I would like to give a few facts about the Essex of the present day, since they have been increased in size and otherwise greatly improved by English and American breeders. I began experimenting with the Essex about the year 1856, and have made careful selections of females from year to year, and avoided close breeding by obtaining the best males to be found in England and America, until my herd now equals any in the world in size of breeding stock. In fecundity it probably excels any other herd. In September three of my matured sows farrowed, bringing 43 pigs—sixteen, fourteen and thirteen, respectively. Of these thirty-two are living and growing rapidly, the mothers being capital nurses. I have found the Essex the most profitable of any of the improved breeds; they are free from disease, they are easy keepers and mature early. My herd has clover and the gleaning of the grain fields, and a good range in a wood pasture; this carries them over the spring, summer and fall months. Those intended for bacon are given the run of the pea-fields, and are made ready for the knife with three or four bushels of corn per head. The Essex can be fattened at any age; the only objection to them is their becoming too fat to be depended on as reliable breeders when fed the usual supply of food allowed to other swine. Those intended for breeders should be allowed to get their own living on grass or in a woods range, and started breeding at an early age.

My killing hogs are ready for the knife at eighteen or twenty months old, and can readily be made to weigh 250 to 300 pounds net at a cost of two to three cents per pound. The Essex, as a rule, are not carniverous. I have had sows attain the age of four or five years, and yet during the twenty-seven years that I have bred the Essex, I have not seen or heard of a chicken or lamb eater. The white breeds of swine are unsuited to a hot climate on account of the mange.

The Poland China and the Jersey breeds are large and mature late; they are admirably adapted to the Western country with low-priced corn, but not profitable in cotton regions. The Berkshires, by many persons in the South, are highly valued; but on my farm I found them to be carniverous, lamb and chicken eaters, and disposed to become wild when allowed to run on a large range. Very many of them were affected with lung troubles, indicated by a hacking cough.

Many breeders of the Essex attribute the improvement of the Berkshire to a cross in the Essex made by the English breeders. In the management of my herd for several years, I have used kerosene oil liberally, both externally and internally, to exterminate the parasites of the skin and the intestinal worms to which all breeds of swine are so liable in the southern climate.

Building Up a Hay Stack.

From the American Agriculturist.

The great point to be secured in stacking hay is to keep the centre the highest. If this is done water cannot penetrate into the stack, but will find its way to the outside under the most unfavorable circumstances. If, on the other hand, the centre is hollow, the water must drain to the centre and so ruin the stack. An excellent way to build a stack is to set a tall sapling in the ground, with a foundation of rails around it; then begin at the centre, and place the hay about the pole, gradually spreading until the edge of the base is reached. Continue building up the stack, the highest in the centre around the pole, the builder standing in the centre so as to tread the hay firmly there. As the stack settles, the outside sinks more than the centre, and helps to make the stack better. The top of the stack is finished by fastening a covering of hay to the pole, with hay bands wound firmly around it. A stack so made will not leak, and even clover hay may be safely stacked in this manner, because the water must make its way outside by the force of gravity, and escape there by dropping to the ground clear of the stack.

Cleaning Up.

As soon as the crops are laid by, go along the fences and ditches with a strong grass blade, and mow down the weeds and briers that have sprung up during the summer. They are soft now and will cut easily, and you can do the work nicely and quickly with a sharp blade. Only be particular, of course, and do not break the blade against a stump or stone. Let a hand follow you with pitchfork, to collect the rubbish into heaps to rot, else take it to a hillside or washout, where it will do good in stopping the surface washing and in forming manure. A fence or side ditch looks much better with the weeds and briers all cut away; there is not then so much shelter about the place for snakes, rats, and other pests, there is more room to get at and harvest the crops, and it saves a great deal of drudgery that, if let alone, would have to be done in the spring season. It also checks multiplication of weeds by destroying the seeds before they ripen. This benefit alone is worth the trouble.

Fall Ploughing.

Every year increases the acreage of fall ploughing, because every year farmers receive evidence of the value of it. In the first place the conditions for ploughing in the fall are all favorable. The horses are at their best, the soil is in good condition, the weather is pleasant, the crops are harvested or out of the way, and there is ample time for doing the work leisurely and well. It has grown into a proverb that frequent tillage is manure. This means that the earth is a great absorbent, and if thrown up and exposed to the air it will gather in the fertilizing elements which the atmosphere carries. Fall ploughing, viewed from any standpoint, pays, as farmers will see after it has been thoroughly tested.

Good Sound Sense.

From the Forest and Farm.

Many of our State papers are urging our farmers to improve their stock. What we want first is to improve our farming. We want grasses for meadows and pastures; barns, sheds and more care given to animals than they now receive; then get improved stock, but first be in a condition to take care of it. Ten years on an upland farm in the central part of the State has taught us that grasses of every kind used for forage and pasture do as well here as in any part of the United States, and when the same strict attention is given to stock of any and all kinds it can be raised here cheaper than at the North and of equal quality.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

John Ruskin's illness has changed for the worse.

The Grant monument fund now amounts to $122,591.19.

The Esquimaux at Labrador are in great distress for lack of food.

Theodore Thomas is conducting a series of summer night concerts in Chicago.

United States troops have been ordered to Fort Bliss in anticipation of trouble with Mexico.

Gen. J. H. Van Allen, an aged millionaire, of Newport, R. I., was lost overboard from the steamship *Umbria*.

Recruits for the Mexican revolutionists are reported as going from the American side of the Rio Grande river.

Prominent officials in the Chicago postoffice are charged with the embezzlement of between $50,000 and $100,000.

Thus far Atlanta has derived $2,000 from fines on liquor men for violating the local option law. This sum was secured from only four dealers.

Great crowds are assembled at all the railway stations to greet the Marquis of Salisbury on his return to London. He declined to address the crowds.

S. R. Ogg, an artist, who formerly lived in Williamsport, has accepted a position to do cartoon work for *Puck*, New York, and is receiving a salary of $5,000 per year.

The city of Petersburg handles nearly 900,000 bushels of peanuts yearly. The great bulk of them are grown in Virginia, on the line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, between Petersburg and Norfolk.

A railroad is in process of construction which will unite the capitals of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. It will be 1,760 miles long, will be completed next year, and the Prince of Wales will attend the opening.

Mr. George Gould's friends laugh at the report by cable that he has made Miss Edith Kingdon, of Daly's Company, his wife. "My son is not married," says Mr. Jay Gould. The young man has been falling in love with pretty actresses since he was fifteen.

In eighteen months the Administration has weeded out 22,747 of the 53,614 postmasters. It is a big job, soberly, deliberately, wisely performed. It marks a policy of zeal tempered by discretion and denotes a victor who is just to his friends and magnanimous to his foes.

Madame Judic has just signed a contract for a short tour in Denmark and Scandinavia. She begins her tour at Copenhagen on the 1st of September. The number of performances has been fixed at fifteen, and for these she will receive 30,000 franes and traveling expenses.

Elizabeth Trout, aged 92, Maria Updegrove, aged 82, and Maria Trout, aged 76, helped to bind sheaves on the farm of Reuben Updegrove, at Shanesville, Berks co., Pa., during harvesting. Each of them bound all day and in the evening had completed almost as much as any of the men.

VALUABLE INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

A Good Customer.

England buys $19,252,884 out of the $20,805,824 worth of the bacon we export; of hams, $2,454,980 worth out of the $3,231,509; nearly half of the $3,462,538 of pork, and about one-third of our surplus lard.

Cost of Raising Wheat.

The Michigan Secretary of State figures the average cost of growing wheat in that State at 59.1 cents per bushel, oats at 20 cents and corn at 21.1 cents. The average prices of these grains there January 1st were respectively 84 cents, 40 cents and 24 cents. He places the average yield, per acre, at 21.98 bushels for wheat, 40.55 bushels for oats and 70.87 bushels for ear corn.

A New Use for Cork.

Cork may be put to many uses, but one of the most ingenious is to check the recoil of guns after discharge. An eminent firm of English engineers is making experiments with a view to bringing the theory to practical issue. The carriage is in the form of two pistons connected with the gun by two rods. The pistons are filled with cork and water, and the recoil of the gun forces the rods back and so compresses the cork, the water assisting to check the recoil. The great expanding properties of the cork in turn force the gun forward, and so bring it again into loading position.

A Great Publishing House.

The United States government is the greatest publishing house in the world. By the side of its resources such an establishment as the Harpers' becomes quite small. In the book of estimates for the next fiscal year, just sent to Congress, $1,380,231.68 is asked for wages alone. There are on the pay-roll four hundred compositors, besides a large force of superintendents, foremen, etc. Fifty proof-readers are steadily employed, and forty-five pressmen, 145 press-feeders and thirty-four ruling-machine feeders. The estimate calls for 100,000 reams of printing paper, or 48,000,000 sheets, each sheet making eight or sixteen pages.

Pickle-Making on Long Island.

A growing Long Island industry, especially in Queens and Suffolk counties, is the raising of cucumbers for pickling. In some sections the farmers have given over their entire farms to their cultivation, and they find a ready sale at the large pickle factories which have been established at Greenlawn, Jerusalem, Farmingdale, and other points. Cauliflower and flat cabbage are also purchased in large quantities for pickling at the factories. Of the cauliflower taken much is unfit for anything but pickling, and the flat cabbage is made into sauerkraut. The factories on an average make from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pickles each year. Manufacturers say that people eat ten times as many pickles now as they did ten years ago, and the consumption is steadily increasing. This year the farmers have planted a larger acreage of cucumbers than ever before.

The Public Domain.

From the North American Review.

There have been at the disposition of the government since its foundation 1,823,180,387 acres. From this amount are to be deducted as unavailable 927,520,600 acres, including Alaska, Indian and military reservations and mountain or untillable lands. This leaves about 900,000,000 acres available, of which 300,000,000 have gone to actual settlers and private purchasers. The different States have received as swamp land and for school purposes 161,000,000. For canals, wagon roads and military and naval bounties 67,000,000 have been transferred. To the railroads have been given 172,000,000. There yet remain some 200,000,000. It thus appears that five-sevenths of the available public domain has been disposed of, and only one-third so far is in the hands of actual settlers and individual private purchasers.

Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 16, 1886.

The following is the plan of organization heretofore adopted by the State Democratic Committee for the guidance of the party:

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all said committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancies occurring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships, on a common day therein stated (which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention) for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention. That thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. That in case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions over fifteen Democratic votes cast by that township at the last preceding gubernatorial election. *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote; and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. That in cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote, based upon the last preceding vote for governor in said township.

8. The chairmen of township committees shall preside at all township conventions; in their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

9. In cases where all township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a *quorum* when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their senatorial, judicial and congressional conventions, one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee, shall call to order his respective convention, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election; and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention; *Provided* that every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

For the committee. R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

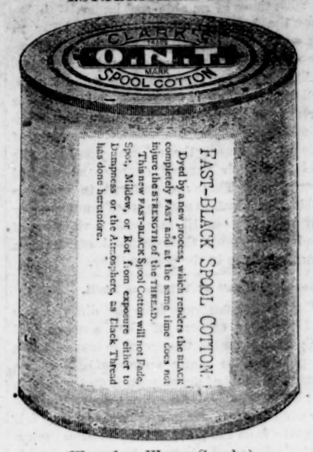
Selling at Cost
FOR A PROFIT.
Merchant Mills.
As Corn Is Advancing Every Day,
A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.
All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,
AT THE MILL,
will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CARLOAD PRICES.
I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.
Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.
☞ Keep up the good work.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
july 22 tf

—GO TO—
T. W. Broadfoot & Co's.,
Successors to S. J. HINSDALE,
For FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS.
They keep a full assortment of
PATENT MEDICINES,
—AND SELL—
Lead, Oil and Ready-Mixed Paints
AT BOTTOM PRICES.
They have just received a large supply of
—LANDRETH'S—
FRESH TURNIP SEED,
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
Also, that fine variety, "SOUTHERN PRIZE, which is gaining so much popularity.
july 29 tf

LIVERY.
Excellent Horses
FOR THE
CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.
I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.
may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1812.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SPOOL COTTON
FAST-BLACK SPOOL COTTON.
Dyed by a new process, which renders the BLACK completely FAST and at the same time GIVES FULL figure the STRENGTH of the THREAD.
This new FAST-BLACK Spool Cotton will not Fade, Spot, Mildew, or Rot from exposure either to dampness or the Atmosphere, as Black Thread has done heretofore.
(Wound on WHITE Spools.)

A full line of this celebrated THREAD in WHITE, FAST BLACK and COLORS for sale at wholesale and retail by
F. W. THORNTON,
july 29-3m Fayetteville, N. C.

BROWN'S
Crockery Store
J. D. BROWN & CO.
—Are offering—
Bargains
In goods in their line
—TO MAKE ROOM FOR—
HEAVY SHIPMENTS
OF
Fall and Winter Goods
Which they will receive at an early day.
J. D. BROWN & CO.,
No. 8 HAY STREET,
july 29-tf (2 doors above Hinsdale's Corner.)

ICE
Made from the CELEBRATED
Fountain Head Springs,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
No Purer Water in the World.
THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.
is now prepared to supply the demand for PURE ICE, either from their factory on Donaldson street or daily from their delivery wagon.
PRICES OF TICKETS FOR CASH:
100 lbs, 75 cents; 5 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
200 lbs, $2.10; 10 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
500 lbs, $5.00; 25 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
2,000 lbs, $16.00; 50 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
☞ In barrels, packed for shipping, 75 lbs.; 100 lbs. in hogsheads, 50 cents per hundred, including packages. Prices for larger quantities furnished on application. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
june 3-tf FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

New Crop Turnip Seed.
BOND E. SEDBERRY
has just received a large supply of
BUIST'S
Celebrated Turnip Seed.
☞ Eighteen varieties to select from. At wholesale and retail.
Motto: "New and Fresh, or None."
july 1 tf

N. H. SMITH,
Real Estate Agent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Correspondence solicited from parties wishing to buy or sell lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to business men of Fayetteville.
Office at Smith's Depot,
Corner Mumford and Donaldson Streets,
Where a FULL stock of
Best Ice, Coal and Wood
can be found, at LOWEST PRICES.
☞ Look for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood," &c.
june 17 tf

Township Meeting.
In accordance with a call of the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, there will be a meeting of the Democratic voters of Gray's Creek township, at Butler's shop, on Saturday, August 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent said township in the nominating convention to be held in Fayetteville on Saturday, September 4, 1886. A full attendance is desired.
J. A. GAINEY,
Chm'n Township Ex. Com.
C. G. CAIN, Sec'y. july 29-tm

Mad Stone.
FOR SALE. A genuine Virginia "Mad Stone," warranted to prevent hydrophobia and to cure all poisonous bites and stings instantly. Send 2 red stamps for further particulars. Address
S. P. SEAWELL, P. M.,
july 22-1m Bensalem, Moore Co., N. C.

ROCK ALUM SALT,
FOR PICKLING,
At GEO. A. THOMSON'S,
Headquarters.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,
RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!
—TO—
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:
A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST
TOOLS
—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—
HARDWARE STORE
—OF—
WALTER WATSON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
EDGE TOOLS,
GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.
—AGENT FOR—
Laffin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of
Sporting Powder.
☞ Orders filled direct from magazine.
—AGENT FOR—
Fairbanks Scales,
At Factory Prices.
A FULL STOCK OF
ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
I am still manufacturing
The Old-fashioned Wrought Plow.
☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.
jan 21-tf WALTER WATSON.

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL
(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)
Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets
IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,
and conveniently located for the traveling public.
The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.
Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.
dec 3-tf CHAS. GLOVER, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.
THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Ochrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.
may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

A. MOORE,
Market Square and Green St.,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. GARRASON,
—DEALER IN—
HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,
General Family Supplies,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131 tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

Administrator's Notice.
The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of J. A. Johnson, late of Little River township, Cumberland county, N. C., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them on or before the 19th of June, 1887. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
J. A. JOHNSON, Adm'r
of J. A. Johnson, Sr.
April 2, 1886. 24-6t

—AT—
PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S
YOU WILL FIND
ONLY FRESH
Turnip Seed.
—They are—
SELECTED STOCK
And from the reliable house of
BUIST.
☞ We do not hesitate to recommend them.
july 15-tf PEMBERTON & PRIOR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Machinery, Mills,
ENGINES, GINS, PRESSES
Cane Mills and Evaporators, Threshing Machines, Mowers,
HEAVY AND LIGHT MACHINERY
of all kinds promptly ordered direct from the manufacturers.
GIN-SAWS, RIBS, BRUSHES
and every part requiring repairs for any Engine or Machinery at short notice.
MACHINERY REPAIRED
under contract and made as good as new, by substituting new parts.
☞ Place your orders early for Cotton Gins, to avoid delay.
Agent for the CELEBRATED
Van Winkle Gin
—AND—
Ames Engine.
J. B. UNDERWOOD.
july 22

UNIVERSITY
Of North Carolina.
The next session opens August 26th. Fifteen Professors offer a wide range of instruction in Literature, Science and Philosophy. The Law School and the Department of Normal Instruction are fully equipped. Special higher training in all the departments is provided for graduates of the University and other Colleges free of charge. Select Library of 20,000 volumes; Reading Room of 114 Periodicals. Total collegiate expenses $88.00 a year. Board $8.00 per month. Sessions begin last Thursday in August. For full information, address
PRESIDENT KEMP. P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
july 15 1m Chapel Hill, N. C.

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,
SANFORD, N. C.
For Both Sexes.
CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.
PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M.,
MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, } Principals.
☞ Send for circular. july 1-tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds and every description of printing.
Oct. 8 1885.

—WE ARE SELLING—
CASSARD'S
Red Star Brand
PURE LARD,
AND RECOMMEND IT
As being the Very Best to be had.
SEND US YOUR ORDERS.
WALTER WATSON, S. A. PHILLIPS
A. S. HUSKE & CO., GEO. A. THOMSON
D. H. RAY & CO., A. GARRASON,
CHARLES HAIGH, A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
W. J. McDONALD, D. M. McDONALD,
LOCKAMY & ROUSE, J. I. ALLEN,
J. C. THOMSON, W. J. POONE & CO.,
J. R. VANN, E. F. MOORE.
AYER BROS.
—ALSO,—
Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breakfast Strips,
WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.
Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.
G. CASSARD & SON,
407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.
One of the Oldest Houses in the country.
june 17 1y

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 14.
To take effect at 7:00 A. M., May 23, 1886.
TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:40 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:50 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12:00 m.	12:20 p. m.
Sanford,	2:10 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Ore Hill,		3:50 p. m.
Liberty,		4:45 p. m.
Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.
TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		10:00 a. m.
Liberty,		11:15 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12:05 a. m.
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	5:50 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:15 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.
Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:05 a. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 2:20 a. m. and Fayetteville at 6:45 a. m.
Leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:15 p. m., Shoe Heel at 8 p. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 10:15 p. m.
Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7:30 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.
Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.
JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.
W. M. S. DUNN, General Superintendent.
nov 26 tf

—AT—
R.R.
T.T.T.
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N N N N N N N N N
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YOU WILL
F. F. F. F. F. G.
Find Fine, Fresh Family Fancy Groceries.
NO. 47 PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
mar 18-tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor.
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale by H. R. HORNE,
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